Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

For the Year 1932–33

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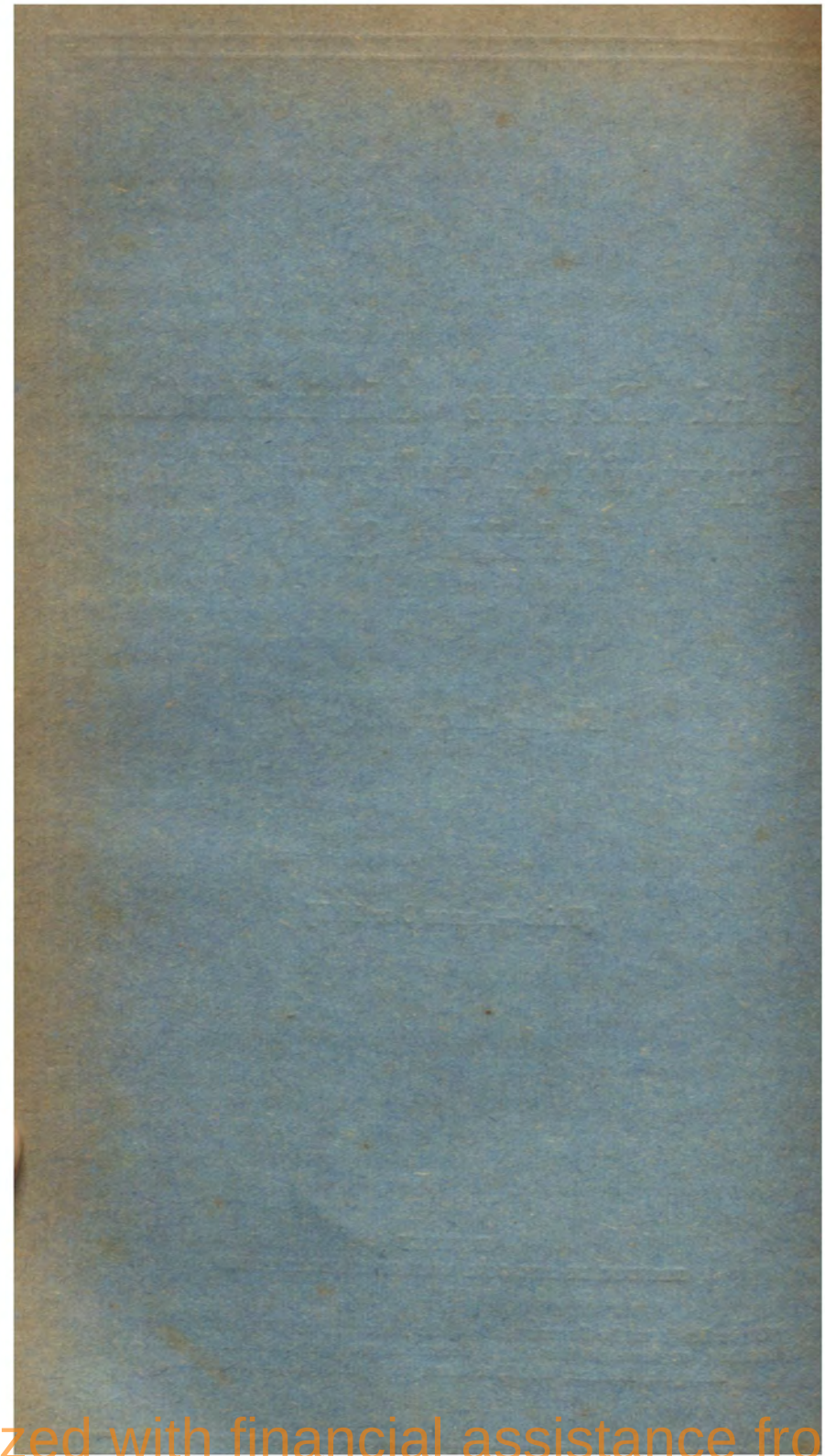
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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1932–33 was on the whole satisfactory in the Gujarat districts of the division. The regular monsoon commenced later than usual, i.e., in the first week of July.

In Ahmedabad the rainfall in the beginning of July gave a good start for sowing operations and was thereafter sufficient and well distributed except in a few villages of the South Daskroi and Dhandhuka talukas, Sanand Mahal and the Nalkantha villages of the Dholka where it was deficient for the rice crop.

In Kaira the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and on the whole it was favourable to agriculture.

In the Panch Mahals the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed till 15th July. Due to heavy rains from 16th July to 15th August the maize crop was slightly damaged. Thereafter the rainfall was sufficient after a break.

In Broach the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed throughout the district and the outturn of crops was generally good.

In Surat also, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and on the whole, the outturn of crops was good.

In Thana the season was fairly satisfactory. Regular monsoon commenced on the 15th June. The rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and was on the whole sufficient and well distributed. The outturn of crops was almost as satisfactory as during the preceding year and the average yield of paddy was 10 to 11 annas. The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under

report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Average rainfall in 1932-33.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	29	98	33	9
Kaira	33	89	32	37
Panch Mahals	35	43	45	27
Broach	35	77	37	81
Surat	60	59	56	57
Thana	88	50	89	45

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 10 annas while in Kaira it ranged from 7 to 10 annas. In the Panch Mahals the estimated average outturn of crops was 8 to 11 annas while in Broach the outturn of cotton which is the main produce, was estimated at 9 annas.

In Surat the average outturn of crops was 8 to 11 annas.

In Thana the outturn of paddy which is the principal crop was 10 to 11 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the Bahara tract of the Broach District and in the ghat junglepatti villages of the Thana District where scarcity of drinking water was as usual felt in the hot weather. Efforts are being made to cope with the situation there.

A grant of Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1932-33 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,264
Kaira	3,131
Panch Mahals	5,039
Broach	3,112
Surat	569
Thana	3,432
	17,547

A saving of Rs. 453 was surrendered to Government.

Some of the boards were not able to utilize the grants fully in the year 1932-33 and they were permitted to utilize the balance during the year 1933-34. No special grant was sanctioned during the year for the improvement of water supply in the Bhal tract.

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	46,834
Kaira	35,524
Panch Mahals	11,372
Broach	18,400
Surat	10,267
Thana	33,886

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked ..	10,263
Number of deaths	2,364
Number of cattle inoculated ..	9,012

Public health.—The public health was generally good except slight outbreaks of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Mortality from			
	cholera.	small-pox (including measles).	plague.	influenza.
Ahmedabad	....	3	....	1
Kaira	....	326	221	....
Surat	2	54	....	9
Thana	97	67	57	....

Central Division.

The season 1932-33 was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The rains set in the third week of June and gave a start for kharif sowings. The fall in July and August was general and sufficient in all districts and in some places it was heavy and caused some damage to the standing crops. The break that followed, however, improved the situation and the damage caused was not appreciable. The rain in September and October was useful for rabi sowings and standing kharif crops.

The situation in each of the districts is given below.

Ahmednagar.—The rains were generally late but by July 10th there had been sufficient rain all over the district except in the southern portion of Shrigonda Taluka and the major part of Shevgaon Taluka where kharif sowings were retarded. Subsequent fall in July was general

and sufficient throughout the district except in the southern portion of Shrigonda Taluka and Shevgaon where it was unevenly distributed. By the middle of August the position in Shrigonda worsened owing to shortage of rain and the area under kharif was considerably reduced. In Newasa, Nagar and Jamkhed, the situation was on the whole good. In Pathardi, Parner and Jamkhed rain was excessive which retarded kharif sowings. During the first week of September there was general and sufficient rainfall which benefitted the standing kharif crops and facilitated rabi sowings all over the district except in Jamkhed Mahal, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas where they were retarded by excessive moisture. The cotton crop and bajri also suffered owing to continuous rain. In Pathardi the bajri and cotton crops turned yellowish and in Shevgaon the cotton crop became stunted. The rain in October was useful to the standing rabi crops but in some places it was too heavy and caused some damage to the jowari crop. On the whole the season was fair and the annewari of the majority of villages was 8 annas and above but below 11 annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in towards the end of the second week of June 1932 but it was weak everywhere and particularly in Erandol, Parola and Bhusawal talukas and Edlabad Peta where in consequence sowing of kharif crops was retarded. During the first week of July rainfall was general throughout the district but insufficient in many parts. It strengthened as the month went on and during the last week it was general and sufficient everywhere for kharif sowings being completed. The rain in the second and third weeks of August was seasonable throughout the district except in some places where it was excessive and as a result the standing crops were washed away and had to be resown. In September the fall was general in the first half of the month but in the second half it was very little. In October half of the district had rainfall over an inch but in the other half it was very small.

The Collector observes that the general character of the monsoon did not suit the cotton crop as well as jowari, groundnut and bajri but the annewari of the latter three crops was better than that of cotton. On the whole the season was fair and the annewari of crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas, except in a few villages where it was below 8 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced on the 27th June 1932 and the rainfall by August 15th was sufficient and well distributed all over the district except in Nawapur Mahal where it was excessive and the kharif sowings were on that account retarded. In the second fortnight of July and the first fortnight of August the fall was incessant and heavy with the result that the growth of crops was stunted and weeding operations were retarded. Then there was a break which was of considerable use to the standing kharif crops. In the first week of September there was opportune, well distributed and sufficient rainfall all over the district and it was very useful to all standing crops as well as for rabi sowings. In October the fall was general and sufficient

but it damaged rabi sowings to some extent in Nawapur Peta and Taloda Taluka. There was no rain thereafter excepting a few drizzles in Sakri, Nawapur, Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas which benefitted the standing rabi crops. Rat pest was reported in parts of Sindkheda, Shirpur, Nandurbar and Shahada talukas where the germinating seedlings were damaged by rats. A campaign of rat destruction was undertaken and vigorously carried on by the Mamlatdars concerned with the help of overseers of the Agricultural Department by using cyno gas which was found to be an effective remedy. The damage done by rats on the whole was not very great. On the whole the kharif and rabi season was good and the annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—The rain commenced in the third week of June and the fall was good and well distributed in the Dangi parts of the district. Elsewhere it was not sufficient. The situation, however, improved in July and August in which months the fall was general and sufficient throughout the district. In Chandor Mahal and the Deshi parts of the Dindori Taluka the sowing of kharif crops was retarded owing to excessive rainfall and in some villages of Kalwan Taluka kharif crops had to be sown twice. In September there was a break in the rains for about a fortnight in the Nasik and Dindori talukas and Chandor Mahal followed by timely and well distributed rainfall which proved useful to rabi crops and also benefitted the standing kharif crops. On the whole the rainfall was good and the anna valuation of crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The monsoon broke in the third week of June throughout the district and the rainfall was above normal in the Eastern Division. Rabi rains were sufficient but were excessive in Haveli, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas and Sirur Peta. In the Western Division the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. Owing to excessive rain some damage was done to the standing crops such as bajri, (kharif) jowar and potatoes but the damage was not appreciable. The rabi crops such as jowari and wheat suffered to some extent by unfavourable winds in the Haveli Taluka and by "khaira" and "tambhera" disease in Sirur Taluka and "mava" in Indapur Taluka. On the whole the outturn of kharif and rabi crops was above normal ranging from 8 to 10 annas and the season was favourable to the agriculturists.

Satara.—The monsoon did not begin until the 17th of June and then too it started feebly in the western part of the district where sowing of rice, nachani and sava was undertaken. In the eastern part, kharif sowings could not be made except in the light soils till after the 3rd of July. In deep black soils sowing was retarded till the third week of July by which time there was sufficient rain everywhere in the district. In Satara, Karad and Khanapur talukas the rain was continuous and heavy from 17th July to 8th August and hence sowing of kharif crops was retarded in these talukas. Thereafter there was a welcome break which helped completing kharif sowing and weeding operations in all parts of the district. In the last week of August and first week of

September there was again continuous and heavy rain which threatened the growth of kharif crops but the break from 8th September materially improved them. The rain in October was beneficial to groundnut and the germinated rabi crops but adversely affected to a small extent the bajri crop which was then in flower. On the whole the rainfall during the year, though sometimes unseasonable, was well distributed and sufficient all over the district. The outturn of kharif and rabi crops was fairly good throughout the district, the annewari of both the crops ranging from 5 to 12 annas.

Sholapur.—The rains in the month of June were not sufficient except in Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas and hence the kharif area in some talukas was less as compared with 1931–32. On the other hand excessive rain was responsible for the reduction of kharif area in the Karmala Taluka. In July the rainfall was good throughout the district except in Sangola Taluka where the same condition continued in August. The rainfall in September was deficient for rabi sowings but this proved, if anything, a relief to the standing kharif crops after the excessive rains in August. The rains in October were copious and general and facilitated sowing of rabi. In November the fall was sufficient and beneficial to the standing rabi crops in many places. The annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 8 to 11 annas and over and on the whole the kharif as well as rabi seasons were good.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair Cattle diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, black quarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia prevailed in all districts but did not seriously affect agricultural operations as preventive measures such as inoculation, etc., were promptly taken. The number of deaths from all diseases was 17,562 as against 7,243 in 1931–32. The total number of attacks and deaths from all diseases in each district were as under :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar ..	11,521	2,631
East Khandesh ..	9,548	1,507
West Khandesh ..	3,971	972
Nasik ..	10,474	1,827
Poona ..	21,863	3,766
Satara ..	19,460	4,288
Sholapur ..	5,219	2,571
Total ..	82,056	17,562

Fodder supply was sufficient everywhere.

Water supply.—The supply of drinking water was sufficient everywhere except in a few villages in the Igatpuri and Khed talukas and Mulshi and Peint mahals where it usually falls short in the hot weather. Water for irrigation was also sufficient except in the second class bandharas in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad and Kalwan talukas where it was reported to be deficient.

Public health.—Public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table :—

Name of district	Mortality from		
	cholera.	small-pox.	plague.
Ahmednagar	1,508	122	*Nil.*
East Khandesh	415	8	*Nil.*
West Khandesh	127	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Nasik	374	44	1
Poona	187	273	145
Satara	180	250	4,031
Sholapur	1,002	641	600

Cholera appeared in almost all districts and was virulent particularly in Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. Necessary anti-cholera inoculations were made in almost all districts to check spreading of the disease. The number of deaths from small pox which also prevailed in all districts except West Khandesh was not large. Plague prevailed in Pandharpur, Sangola and Barsi talukas of the Sholapur District and in all talukas of the Satara District except Koregaon Taluka and Mahableshwar Mahal. It was virulent in Tasgaon and Walwa talukas and took a toll of 3,001 lives. Measures to check the spread of the disease were taken by special medical officers. There were some cases of plague in the Poona District also.

Southern Division.

The season was on the whole satisfactory though the rainfall was capricious, insufficient when most needed, and excessive when moderate showers were required. These vagaries, beyond postponing the normal stages of agricultural operations, did not materially mar the harvest.

2. In the Belgaum District ante-monsoon showers of April and May helped preparatory tillage but the heavy fall in July and August retarded kharif sowing in some parts of the district, and prevented germination where the sowing had been completed. The rains in August and September helped the germination of the sown area but the heavy falls in October and November adversely affected the standing crops. Harvesting of paddy in consequence was delayed and standing paddy in Khanapur Taluka was slightly damaged. The kharif harvest was, however, fairly good. From November onwards conditions were more favourable and rabi crops flourished but unfavourable winds in March damaged the rabi outturn to a small extent. The average anna valuation of kharif crops ranged from 9 to 10 annas and that for rabi crops was about the same. In the Bijapur District ante-monsoon showers, necessary for successful preliminary agricultural operations, were punctual and the regular monsoon appeared late in June. The rainfall in June and July was adequate but the long break in August and September retarded the growth of the sown kharif. The situation improved in

October and a fair harvest was reaped. The season for rabi crops was good, though unfavourable winds in January decreased the outturn. In the Dharwar District the season opened well and kharif crops flourished till about October when they were damaged by heavy rains. Owing to excessive moisture in the soil, weeds grew in abundance and retarded the growth of rabi crops and the untimely rains in March and April worsened the situation. The season, therefore, was unfavourable both to kharif and rabi crops. Though the outturn was below average, a six-anna kharif crop and a seven-anna rabi crop were reaped.

3. In the coastal districts the total rainfall was less than in the previous year. Rainfall though seasonable was marred by excessive downpours in July and August. In the Kanara District this excessive fall stimulated the koleroga pest but the break in August arrested the ravages of this fungus disease. The paddy crop, on the other hand, languished as the result of this break in the rains, but the prospects were revived by the rainfall in September. Harvesting operations were retarded by the unusual showers in October and November. This, however, did not result in damage to the crops. In the Kolaba District, the monsoon appeared punctually at the end of May but the rains held off in August. The situation improved in September and finally a normal harvest was reaped. The season in the Ratnagiri District was similar to that in the Kolaba District except that in the first half of August this district had sufficient rain to nourish paddy seedlings. But as the latter part of August was dry, the standing kharif withered to some extent and the prospects were only revived by the timely showers in September. October rains delayed the harvest. The season on the whole was good and the rice annewari ranged from 11 to 12 annas.

Water supply was adequate and the condition of cattle continued to be satisfactory except in the Ratnagiri District where it is reported that cattle diseases were responsible for taking a toll of 859 animals as against 35 in the previous year. The supply of drinking water was generally sufficient. Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual, but the toll taken by plague was particularly heavy. The following table summarises the statistical details :

District.	Plague.		Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum ..	8,661	5,157	267	93	176	36
Bijapur ..	5,693	3,726	86	41	219	26
Dharwar ..	4,805	2,820	17	12	613	74
Kanara ..	378	168	1	1	2,664	564
Kolaba ..	1	..	472	289	2,241	188
Ratnagiri ..	36	25	9	3	3,208	299
Total ..	19,574	11,896	852	439	9,121	1,187

Inoculation and vaccination were carried on as usual.

Bombay Suburban District.

The monsoon broke in the first week of June. The rainfall was evenly distributed and sowing operations were undertaken in the middle of June. Transplantation was completed by the end of July. Owing to absence of rain during the last two weeks of August, the growth of rice was stunted and the crop was on the point of withering but the fall in the beginning of September saved the situation. The heavy rainfall in the middle of October damaged the crops to some extent as the reaping operations were then in progress. The total rainfall during the year amounted to 78 inches and 35 cents in South Salsette Taluka and 107 inches and 24 cents in Ambernath Taluka. On the whole the yield was normal, the annewari in both talukas being 10 annas.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole very fair and fodder supply was adequate. Green grass was also available in sufficient quantity. There were no epizootic diseases.

Water supply.—Supply of water for drinking was sufficient. There is no irrigation in this district.

Public health.—Small-pox was raging in several villages in the district. Prompt steps were taken for free vaccination which effectively checked the spread of the disease though there were a few deaths. There was no other epidemic during the year under report.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remission, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	10,04,164	23,981	24,39,436	34,67,581	8,49,137
Kaira ..	4,62,114	48,999	21,67,924	26,79,037	89,031
Panch Mahals ..	4,403	562	4,99,041	5,04,026	2,731
Broach ..	2,97,370	9,928	22,58,772	25,66,070	24,704
Surat ..	2,09,996	8,959	26,93,650	29,12,605	1,37,300
Thana ..	1,75,881	1,088	18,52,763	20,29,732	3,50,252
Total ..	21,53,928	93,537	1,19,11,586	1,41,59,051	14,53,155

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	3,89,412	21,99,656	1,45,738	18,311	11,065
Kaira ..	4,23,351	21,55,582	15,891	4,272	6,801
Panch Mahals ..	6,703	4,89,182	1,718	5,173	237
Broach ..	2,82,581	22,51,249	3,475	140	7,396
Surat ..	1,09,277	26,64,457	24,706	1,571	....
Thana ..	605	16,78,777	43,038	98	....
Total ..	12,11,929	1,14,38,903	2,34,566	29,565	25,499

Central Division.

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Suspensions	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorised Balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	5,58,414	52,708	23,87,537	29,98,659	98,864	2,479	28,88,565	8,751
East Khandesh.	3,28,468	6,928	40,44,058	43,79,454	64,352	1,947	43,08,914	4,241
West Khandesh.	413	183	25,03,144	25,03,740	270	1,655	25,01,815	..
Nasik ..	39,834	..	21,34,167	21,74,001	8,737	6,146	21,59,118	..
Poona ..	2,26,719	1,196	18,46,712	20,74,627	1,30,257	4,619	19,39,608	143
Satara ..	54,502	..	29,43,199	29,97,701	55,970	495	29,41,156	80
Sholapur ..	5,012	392	16,15,593	16,20,997	..	800	16,20,148	49
Total ..	12,13,362	61,407	1,74,74,410	1,87,49,179	3,58,450	18,141	1,83,59,324	13,264

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	2,77,655	3,979	22,04,977	24,86,611	9,106	4,22,448	20,48,911	6,146
Bijapur ..	5,01,265	94	18,48,816	23,50,175	8,733	4,99,100	18,42,308	34
Dharwar ..	7,92,793	2,606	31,84,336	39,79,735	10,619	9,65,428	29,97,983	5,705
Kanara ..	20,158	9,317	10,68,091	10,97,566	27,133	20,822	10,48,361	1,250
Kolaba ..	2,50,517	1,816	18,04,154	20,56,487	1,603	4,92,096	15,62,159	629
Ratnagiri ..	79,393	83	10,48,617	11,28,093	3,031	1,27,124	9,97,938	..
Total ..	19,21,781	17,895	1,11,58,991	1,30,98,667	60,225	25,27,018	1,04,97,660	13,764

Bombay Suburban District.

The audit of the last year's accounts of the Salsette Taluka was made by the Collector while that of Ambernath was made by the Prant Officer.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year compared with those for the last year :—

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of appendix No. 1	2,71,089	2,61,131	+ 9,958
(2) *Deduct* columns 4 to 7	87,140	87,087	+ 53
(3) Remaining net gross revenue ..	1,83,949	1,74,044	+ 9,905
(*a*) Agricultural (columns 8 and 9)	92,905	93,132	— 227
(*b*) Non-agricultural (column 10).	91,044	80,912	+10,132
(4) Additional miscellaneous land revenue (column 11)	1,09,003	61,390	+47,613
(5) Local fund (column 12)	42,345	37,369	+ 4,976
	3,35,297	2,72,803	+62,494
(6) *Deduct* collections in past years (column 24)	11,880	9,111	+ 2,769
(7) Demand for the current year ..	3,23,417	2,63,692	+59,725
(8) Total demand with last year's arrears	4,35,464	3,51,214	+84,250
(9) *Deduct* remissions and suspensions (columns 22 and 23)	1,27,821	72,223	+55,598
(10) Revenue for collection	3,07,643	2,78,991	+28,652
(11) *Deduct* collections (column 25) ..	2,56,609	2,24,180	+32,429
(12) Arrears unauthorised (column 27) ..	51,034	54,811	— 3,777

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,40,747 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 16,434
Kaira	—1,44,566
Panch Mahals	— 21
Broach	+ 103
Surat	— 12,914
Thana	+ 217
Net ..	—1,40,747

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to revision of non-agricultural assessment. The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to re-revision of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas, while in Surat it was due to reclassification of lands in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,82,96,526, showing a net increase of Rs. 9,839 over the figures for the last year. The increase was distributed among the several districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,031
East Khandesh	1,503
West Khandesh	800
Nasik	186
Poona	3,433
Satara	32
Sholapur	2,854
	9,839

The increase was mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of unassessed (forest) land for cultivation.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,619 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 748
Bijapur	+ 412
Dharwar	+ 1,321
Kanara	+ 1,262
Kolaba	— 53
Ratnagiri	— 71
	+ 3,619

The increase in Belgaum and Dharwar was mainly attributable to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of unassessed land for cultivation while that in Bijapur was due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on alluvial lands.

The increase in Kanara was partly due to levy of assessment under section 117-B of the Land Revenue Code on forfeited lands entered as Government waste and partly to the fixing of assessment on disforested lands given out for cultivation and to non-agricultural assessment on lands granted for non-agricultural purposes.

The decrease in Kolaba and Ratnagiri was due to fall in the value of rents in kind recovered from lease-holders.

Bombay Suburban District.

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 9,958 which is mainly due to the conversion of more agricultural land into non-agricultural plots.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 56,683 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 263
Kaira	— 55,090
Panch Mahals	+ 33
Broach	— 900
Surat	— 1,833
Thana	+ 1,370
	— 56,683

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to re-revision of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas, while in Broach and Surat it was due to forfeiture of inam lands. In Thana the increase was due to Mulgaon

village in Kalyan Taluka being restored on inam tenure. The variations in Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,416 under the head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	238
East Khandesh	941
West Khandesh	31
Nasik	311
Poona	608
Satara	2,175
Sholapur	112
	4,416

The decrease in Ahmednagar was due partly to less recoveries of miscellaneous land revenue in alienated villages and partly to the levy of full assessment on alienated lands. In East Khandesh it was due to increase in scale judi and lapse of inams. In all other districts decrease was due to resumption of inams by levy of full assessment and increase in scale judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 819 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 998
Bijapur	— 47
Dharwar	— 102
Kanara	+ 12
Kolaba	+ 255
Ratnagiri	+ 61
	— 819

The decrease in Belgaum was mainly due to the exclusion of the saranjam village called Ganeshwadi held by the Chief of Kurundwad, which was wrongly accounted for in the village accounts of Kagwad in Athni Taluka and to the levy of full assessment on certain sanadi lands.

The decrease in Dharwar was due to some sanadi lands being made khalsa or forfeited, full assessment being then leviable.

The increase in Kolaba was mainly due to reduction in judi payable by the inamdar of Narangi in Alibag Taluka as decided in Civil Suit No. 182 of 1930.

The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net increase of Rs. 53 which is due to the grant of land as inam to Ramkrishna Mission, Khar.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 62,505 under the head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 18,098
Kaira	— 74,130
Panch Mahals	+ 6,431
Broach	— 1,617
Surat	— 9,995
Thana	— 1,292
	— 62,505

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to revision of non-agricultural assessment, while in the Panch Mahals it was due to revision of jama in talukdari villages of Kalol Taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals.

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to re-revision of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas while in Broach it was due to forfeiture of lands.

In Surat it was mainly due to reclassification, while in Thana it was due to restoration of the village of Mulgaon on inam tenure.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 8,798 in the fixed revenue which is shared by all districts except West Khandesh as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,115
East Khandesh	+ 1,499
Nasik	+ 133
Poona	+ 3,940
Satara	+ 2,234
Sholapur	+ 571
	+ 9,492
West Khandesh	— 694
	+ 8,798

The increase in Ahmednagar was due to grant of assessed waste lands for cultivation. In East Khandesh, Poona and Sholapur it was due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment. In Satara it was attributable to the increase in scale judi and levy of non-agricultural assessment.

Forfeiture of lands was the main reason for the decrease shown against West Khandesh.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 8,835 in the fixed revenue as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,463
Bijapur	+ 338
Dharwar	+ 1,397
Kanara	— 11,601
Kolaba	— 324
Ratnagiri	— 108
	— 8,835

The reasons for the increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and decrease in Ratnagiri given in paragraph 3 above apply to these figures also.

The large decrease in Kanara was due to forfeitures and relinquishments.

The decrease in Kolaba was partly due to fall in the value of rents in kind recovered from lease-holders and partly to reduction of judi of the inam village of Narangi as stated in paragraph 3 above.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 9,905 in the fixed revenue is mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(*Column* 11 *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,78,563 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 1,98,977
Kaira	+ 37,708
Panch Mahals	+ 10,249
Broach	+ 4,848
Surat	+ 71,849
Thana	— 45,068
Net ..	2,78,563

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to increased realisation from occupancy price on account of sale of Government waste lands and recovery of arrears of water rate for water used by a mill in Ahmedabad.

In Kaira it was mainly due to realisation from occupancy price in respect of lands forfeited and sale of babuls in Government waste lands.

In the Panch Mahals the increase was due to more realisations from occupancy price on account of sale of Government waste lands and from premium charged for change of tenure from new to old and from sale of fruits, *etc.*

In Broach the increase was due to larger realisations from eksali lease of forfeited lands while in Surat it was due to sale of Government waste lands and increased realisation from the sale of trees, fruits, *etc.*

In Thana the decrease was due to less realisation from sale of trees and grass in Government waste lands.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,873 under the head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 17,149
Poona	+ 8,453
Sholapur	+ 3,624
	+ 29,226
East Khandesh	— 9,178
West Khandesh	— 11,304
Nasik	— 5,277
Satara	— 6,340
	— 32,099
Net decrease ..	— 2,873

The increases shown above were due to increase in the sums realized on account of occupancy price for land.

The decreases noted against East Khandesh and West Khandesh were due to less grants of lands for cultivation or for buildings. The decrease noted against Nasik was due to less receipts of revenue under section 55, Land Revenue Code. In Satara it is reported to be due to the fact that last year there was recovery of arrears of scale judi imposed on patils' and kulkarnis' lands from 1926-27 (*i.e.*, the year in which second revision settlement was introduced).

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 12,226 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,761
Bijapur	— 3,759
Dharwar	— 12,295
Kanara	+ 6,726
Kolaba	+ 2,648
Ratnagiri	+ 17,145
	+ 12,226

The increase in Belgaum was partly due to levy of water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and leasing out of Government waste lands for grazing.

The decrease in Bijapur was due to fewer building sites than in the preceding year being sold for non-agricultural purposes owing to lack of demand.

The vast decrease in Dharwar was due to smaller demand for Government lands and consequent smaller realization by way of occupancy price.

The increase in Kanara was due to the fact that the sale proceeds of crops raised on forfeited lands were credited to this head.

The increase in Kolaba was due to sale of more building sites, and to recovery of past years' assessment fixed by the Survey Department on lands given out for reclamation.

The large increase in Ratnagiri was mainly due to the recovery of arrears of non-agricultural assessment for the past five years in Malvan city survey area.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 47,613 is due to the detection of temporary non-agricultural uses and issue of collection orders for such uses for the past years.

7. REMISSIONS.

(*Column* 22 *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 12,11,929, as against Rs. 4,81,521 during the previous year.

Class (*A*)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement and suspension of settlements	78,295
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District.	25,163
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the talukadars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation to them	1,200
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Bavaliari in the Dhandhuka Taluka on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of miscellaneous dues under Act XIX of 1884.	931
	1,05,589

Class (B)

District	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamity.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,00,772	6,622	33	3,07,427
Kaira	3,90,076	3,450	....	3,93,526
Panch Mahals	2,345	....	7	2,352
Broach	2,74,961	....	....	2,74,961
Surat	73,637	439	....	74,076
Thana	....	....	12	12
	10,41,791	10,511	52	10,52,354

Class (C).

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	3,424
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands	37,121
Remission on account of water logging	3,725
Remission on account of diluvion	114
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes.	306
Demand cancelled	8,970
Miscellaneous	326
	53,986
Total Class (A) ..	1,05,589
Total Class (B) ..	10,52,354
Total Class (C) ..	53,986
	12,11,929

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 18,141 as against Rs. 1,33,383 in the previous year. Of the total amount of remissions, Rs. 114 represented automatic remissions. A statement in the

form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P/63, dated 4th March 1925, showing details of the main heads of remissions is enclosed :—

District.	Class (*A*)	Class (*B*)			Class (*C*)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water-rates.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	114	....	535	1,410
East Khandesh ..	....	....	....	....	239
West Khandesh ..	711	....	....	....	....
Nasik ..	....	....	5,219	26	....
Poona	5	....	229	....	....
Satara ..	....	....	200	....	226
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	77
Total ..	716	114	5,648	561	1,952

District.	Class (*C*)—*contd.*				
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	420	....	....	2,479
East Khandesh ..	821	....	....	887	1,947
West Khandesh ..	944	....	....	....	1,655
Nasik ..	54	....	796	51	6,146
Poona	....	2,034	2,351	....	4,619
Satara ..	....	....	69	....	495
Sholapur ..	42	....	....	681	800
Total ..	1,861	2,454	3,216	1,619	18,141

Southern Division.

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,225 as against Rs. 1,74,280 during the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P-63, dated the 4th March 1925, showing the details of main heads of remissions is attached :—

Class A

District.	Remission on account of revision settlement.	Remission of assessment on gaothan holdings in khoti villages.	Remission of assessment on rent free-holdings.	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Deogad Taluka.	Remission of assessment on land required for special or public purposes.
1	2	3	4		6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	....	....	....	..
Bijapur ..	..	....	....	....	..
Dharwar ..	..	....	....	....	..
Kanara ..	14,725	....	....	....	..
Kolaba ..	1,079	....	....	....	..
Ratnagiri ..	3	343	2,609	23	53
Total ..	15,807	343	2,609	23	53

District.	Remission of assessment on Khars.	Remission of revised assessment of Mandangad Petha.	Remission of price of reserved trees on private lands.	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	....	....	....	....	..
Bijapur ..	....	....	....	....	..
Dharwar ..	....	....	....	....	..
Kanara ..	....	....	....	....	14,725
Kolaba ..	....	....	....	....	1,079
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	....	3,031
Total ..	....	....	....	....	18,835

Class B

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remission of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	8,304	....	....	8,304
Bijapur	8,624	....	....	8,624
Dharwar	7,158	....	....	7,158
Kanara	....	....	990	990
Kolaba	....	....	495	495
Ratnagiri	....	....	....	....
Total ..	24,086	....	1,485	25,571

Class C

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demands cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Total of classes (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	644	..	146	12	..	802	9,106
Bijapur ..	65	..	..	44	..	109	8,733
Dharwar ..	..	1,846	119	1,496	..	3,461	10,619
Kanara ..	..	11,380	..	38	..	11,418	27,133
Kolaba ..	15	..	..	14	..	29	1,603
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,031
Total ..	724	13,226	265	1,604	..	15,819	60,225

Bombay Suburban District.

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 17,008 as against Rs. 14,988 during the previous year. These were due, not to failure of crops consequent on a bad season, but to the revision of non-agricultural collection orders.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(*Column 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,53,155 as against Rs. 21,53,930 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules and under the orders in Government Resolution No. 5710/28, dated 16th February 1933, due to slump in prices.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,49,821	6,99,316	8,49,137
Kaira	9,125	79,906	89,031
Panch Mahals	682	2,049	2,731
Broach	2,304	22,400	24,704
Surat	....	1,37,300	1,37,300
Thana	1,74.467	1,75,785	3,50,252
Total ..	3,36,399	11,16,756	14,53,155

Central Division.

The total amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 3,58,450 as against Rs. 12,13,364 in the preceding year. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	190	98,674	98,864
East Khandesh	79	64,273	64,352
West Khandesh	270	....	270
Nasik	647	8,090	8,737
Poona	781	1,29,476	1,30,257
Satara	1,486	54,484	55,970
Sholapur	....	....	....
Total ..	3,453	3,54,997	3,58,450

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including re-suspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,27,018 as against Rs. 19,22,707 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions and re-suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by

Government. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District.	Suspensions.		Re-suspensions.		Total.		Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions.	Re-suspensions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	1,65,129	..	2,57,319	1,65,129	2,57,319	4,22,448
Bijapur ..	17,746	24,393	3,21,166	1,35,795	42,139	4,56,961	4,99,100
Dharwar ..	2,61,714	..	6,98,532	5,182	2,61,714	7,03,714	9,55,428
Kanara ..	2,101	527	..	18,194	2,628	18,194	20,822
Kolaba ..	..	2,41,588	..	2,50,508	2,41,588	2,50,508	4,92,096
Ratnagiri ..	..	45,091	..	44,291	45,091	44,291	89,382
Total ..	2,81,561	4,76,728	10,19,698	7,11,289	7,58,289	17,30,987	24,89,276
Add suspensions on account of Japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri District.							37,742
							25,27,018

In the whole of the Belgaum District and in the talukas of Hungund, Badami and Bagalkot (including Bilgi Petha) of the Bijapur District the usual annewari limits of 4 and 6 annas were raised to 5 and 7 annas, respectively. As regards recovery of suspended arrears the usual annewari limits of 6 annas and under 8 annas were also raised to 8 annas and under 10 annas and in cases where the annewari was 10 annas and above the recovery of suspended arrears was limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments, throughout both the districts. No special concessions were extended to Dharwar District except that not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments were ordered to be collected even though the annewari was 11 annas and over. In Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts the recovery was limited to the current year's assessment only. In addition to this a further concession by way of suspension was given by Government as in last year to the extent of 3 annas and 2 annas respectively.

A general suspension of 4 annas in the rupee in case of 26 villages of Kittur tract in Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum District was also continued by Government. The Collector of Belgaum has, however, granted suspensions according to the special annewari limits for this tract also, where the suspensions admissible exceeded the 4 anna limit and has applied for *ex-post facto* sanction of Government. The matter is being considered.

In Ratnagiri the amount of Rs. 37,742 suspended in the year was on account of expenses of attached khoti villages, which will eventually be recovered or remitted as usual when the villages are restored to the khots or lapsed to Government in due course. In Kanara the recovery was

also limited to one year's assessment. The amount of Rs. 527 shown in column 3 of the table above was suspended as a special case under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5387/28, dated 25th August 1933, out of the current year's land revenue and out of the amount of Rs. 18,194 shown in column 5 of the table an amount of Rs. 640 which was included in the amount of unauthorised arrears last year was suspended subsequently. The balance of Rs. 17,554 represents the suspended arrears of 1930–31 which was resuspended under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 16th February 1933. The amount of Rs. 640 was also resuspended under the Government Resolution of 16th February 1933.

Bombay Suburban District.

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 1,10,813 as against Rs. 57,235 in the past year. It includes Rs. 13,855 on account of suspension at annas three in the rupee granted by Government as a result of the slump in prices (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 27th February 1933). The remaining amount of suspension is due to the collection orders being held in abeyance pending further orders in disputed cases.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column* 21 minus *columns* 22 *and* 23 *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,93,967 as against 1,18,26,307 during the previous year.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,83,72,588 as against Rs. 1,71,46,244 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,05,11,424 during the year as against Rs. 1,03,79,735 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,643 as against Rs. 2,78,991 during the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural plots.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,14,93,967 mentioned in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,14,38,903 were collected, the percentage of collection being 99·5 as against 99·2 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98·7
Kaira	99·4
Panch Mahals	98·9
Broach	99·6
Surat	99·9
Thana	99·9

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,83,59,324, the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·7
East Khandesh	99·9
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	100
Satara	100
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,04,97,660 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99·7
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·8
Kanara	99·8
Kolaba	99·9
Ratnagiri	100

Bombay Suburban District.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 3,07,643, Rs. 2,56,609 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 83 as against 80 per cent. of the previous year.

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 "Suspended" and column 27 "Unauthorised" of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 15,08,219 (Rs. 14,53,155 authorised *plus* 55,064 unauthorized) as against Rs. 22,47,458 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,71,714 (authorized arrears 3,58,450 and unauthorized arrears 13,264) as against Rs. 12,74,773 in the preceding year. Out of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 13,264 Rs. 7,038 represent arrears on account of demand for the year under report and Rs. 6,226 on account of previous years as against Rs. 57,953 and 3,456, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1932.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 25,40,782 (authorised Rs. 25,27,018 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 13,764) as against the Rs. 19,40,732 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 19,22,707 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 18,025).

Bombay Suburban District.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,61,847 (authorised Rs. 1,10,813 and unauthorised Rs. 51,034) as against Rs. 1,12,046 on 31st July 1932. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 51,034, Rs. 29,684 and Rs. 21,350 represent arrears on account of current and past years, respectively, as against Rs. 29,982 and Rs. 24,829, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1932. It will thus be seen that the unauthorised arrears at the end of the year were less than at the end of the previous year.

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1933 totalled Rs. 19,301 as against Rs. 12,559 during the preceding year.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 57,99,404 (principal Rs. 51,91,712 *plus* interest Rs. 6,07,692).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc. of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand—		
Principal	12,81,535	
Interest	5,23,685	
		18,05,220
Written off		1,609
Suspensions		3,24,500
Collections		12,73,431
Unauthorised balance		2,05,680

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,54,674
Kaira	35,599
Panch Mahals	15,173
Broach*	....
Thana	234

There were unauthorised arrears more or less in all talukas of the Ahmedabad District except Modasa Mahal. Steps are being taken to recover the arrears as much as possible.

In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Matar, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for the unauthorised arrears.

In the Panch Mahals, Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod are responsible for these arrears. The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition due to slump in prices. The arrears in Thana are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 41,362.

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* In Broach the recovery was not satisfactory. The outstanding at the end of the year being (Rs. 2,18,945 principal + Rs. 89,645 interest) Rs. 3,08,590. This amount could not be recovered owing to the reported inability of the khatedars to pay and it is proposed to treat these arrears as authorized and the orders of Government in the matter are awaited.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932-33	19,301	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,430.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

A special establishment of 20 clerks was entertained during the year under report. One of these clerks was discontinued with effect from 1st July 1933.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year totalled Rs. 56,154 as against Rs. 55,304.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 13,59,545 (principal Rs. 11,75,797 and interest Rs. 1,83,748).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand—		
Principal	3,25,772	
Interest	1,73,139	
		4,98,911
Written off		3,589
Suspended		23,990
Recovered		3,35,779
Unauthorized arrears		1,43,679

The unauthorized arrears by districts are detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,34,288
East Khandesh	967
West Khandesh	848
Nasik	1,101
Poona	6,018
Satara	....
Sholapur	457

There were no cases of misappropriation of takavi loans noticed during the year.

The subjoined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	69,761	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717
1929-30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930-31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,460	760
1931-32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33	50,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589

As regards the unauthorised arrears in the Ahmednagar District, the Collector observes as under :—

"During the current year land revenue for 1½ years was collected in many of the talukas in the district and consequently the agriculturists found it difficult to pay the current year's takavi instalment. Relief was given to them in really deserving cases by reducing their normal capacity (to repay the loan) for the current year only and coercive measures are being taken in the remaining cases, where necessary, for the recovery of the current year's instalment together with unauthorized arrears."

Information required as per paragraph 8 of Government Circular No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, is given below :—

(*a*) Free grant-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works .. *Nil.*

(*b*) Establishment for well boring .. *Nil.*

(*c*) Cost of special takavi karkuns and other outlay incurred from current revenues in connection with tagai transactions .. Rs. 739 only in the Ahmednagar District.

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements (Appendix No. II) show the tagai transactions during the year ending 30th September 1933. The amount collected represents 15·86 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year, as against 12·40 per cent. in the previous year. This shows an increase in percentage of collection in spite of the depression in economic conditions.

During the year under review, Dharwar District represents the largest field for tagai operations, as an advance of Rs. 36,768 nearly (larger than in any of the remaining five districts) has been granted under the

Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Last year Bijapur District had occupied the top of the list in this matter.

In Bijapur District, the special tagai staff consisting of three circle inspectors and three peons under them sanctioned for one year from 1st March 1932 was disbanded from 1st January 1933, as much of the tagai allotment was surrendered, there being no demand for the same. Out of four posts of permanent special head karkuns, two were abolished from 1st September 1933 as a measure of retrenchment.

The special features of the tagai administration in the division during the year under review are—

(*i*) that the Burmah Shell Company started tractor ploughing in Gadag Taluka and Mundargi Petha of the Dharwar District and a sum of Rs. 3,176 was advanced for that purpose. The area ploughed by the tractor was 196 acres and the number of borrowers was 18. The work has been completed by the company and it is reported that they are continuing their experiments;

(*ii*) that in Kanara District, which was declared as a special tract for the grant of tagai under the Agriculturists' Loans Act a special allotment of Rs. 9,000 was made to enable betel-nut gardeners to purchase sprayers and chemicals to carry on operations against "Kole-Roga" Out of this amount Rs. 3,822 only have been advanced so far.

The sub-joined table shows the number of tagai works in progress and those inspected :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected by—				
		Collector.	Prant Officers.	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.	Special head karkuns or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle inspectors.
Belgaum ..	96	1	9	55	8	44
Bijapur ..	541	....	29	212	109	339
Dharwar ..	24	....	2	15	2	14
Kanara ..	7	....	....	4	....	3
Kolaba ..	3	....	1	2	....	3
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	....	....	....

This year also the inspection of tagai works made by Prant Officers in the Bijapur District, though it satisfies the scale laid down in the last but one note under paragraph 13 of the Tagai Manual, is not in proportion to the large number of works that are in progress there. The number of works in progress is 541 and the number inspected is only 29. If inspection on a larger scale is made it will have salutary results.

There was one case of misapplication in Kanara District and the advance of Rs. 100 involved in it is being recovered. In the Belgaum District also there was one case of misapplication which involved an amount of Rs. 350 but the whole of the amount has been fully recovered. There were no such cases reported by the Collectors of other districts.

In Dharwar District Rs. 2,831 were summarily recovered in five cases and in Bijapur District Rs. 20,396 in 68 cases were summarily recovered as the borrowers failed to execute the works in time. The Collector of Kanara reports that in one case orders for summary recovery had been issued but that since the borrower has applied for some concessions the case is under consideration. Coercive measures were adopted in 8 cases in Kanara District.

In Belgaum District the Mamlatdar of Belgaum Taluka advanced Rs. 1,953 out of Rs. 2,000 allotted to his taluka, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act instead of under the Land Improvement Act. That advance is irregular as Belgaum Taluka is not declared a special tract and steps are in progress to get the advance regularised by obtaining Government sanction.

Both the Collectors of Belgaum and Bijapur report that the heavy unauthorised arrears at the close of the year are due to the fact that the defaulters were unable to pay up the dues more on account of the economic depression and consequent fall in the prices of agricultural products than to the unsatisfactory season.

Bombay Suburban District.

No tagai was advanced to cultivators during the year under report since there was no demand for it. There are no arrears outstanding.

13. AREA.

(*Columns* 10, 11 *and* 12 *of Appendix III.*)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 1,96,007 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	—1,96,452
Kaira	— 463
Panch Mahals	+ 930
Broach	— 549
Surat	+ 545
Thana	+ 72
Net ..	—1,96,007

The large decrease in Ahmedabad was due to correction of mistakes and the transfer of land of talukdari villages of Viramgam Taluka and

Gogho Mahal to their proper head from column 10 to column 9 of appendix III.

In Kaira and Broach the decrease was mainly due to forfeiture and resignation of occupied lands.

In the Panch Mahals the increase was mainly due to grant of unoccupied land for cultivation.

The increase in Thana is small and calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division shewed a net increase of 4,474 acres. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as detailed below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	+1,556
Poona	+4,516
Satara	+ 146
	6,218
East Khandesh	— 722
West Khandesh	— 440
Nasik	— 498
Sholapur	— 84
	1,744
Net increase ..	4,474

Grant of forest or assessed waste land for cultivation was one of the main causes responsible for increase in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. Forfeiture of lands for failure to pay land revenue or breach of conditions attached to grants made on the restricted tenure was the principal reason for the decreases shown against East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur.

Southern Division.

In the year under report there was a net increase of 44,578 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	— 581
Bijapur	+ 765
Dharwar	+47,965
Kanara	— 3,754
Kolaba	+ 198
Ratnagiri	— 15
	+44,578

The increase in Bijapur and Kolaba was mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation, while that in Dharwar to errors noticed in accounting for the areas of inam villages and now corrected.

The decrease in Belgaum is mainly due to errors in survey and also to the area of a saranjam having been wrongly shown in village accounts and corrected now.

In Kanara the decrease was mainly due to relinquishments and forfeitures. In Ratnagiri the decrease is too small to call for any remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net decrease of 51 acres under the occupied assessed land was due to survey corrections on account of conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(*Appendix IV.*)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1932–33 ..	9,790	823	182	5	899	..
1931–32 ..	10,908	1,516	658	..	345	..

Out of 823 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Kaira and Thana are responsible for 113 and 580 cases, respectively,

while forfeiture of land had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters more or less in all the districts of the division as noted below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
		Acres.
Ahmedabad	62	2,415
Kaira	760	2,125
Panch Mahals	8	49
Broach	37	168
Surat	15	165
Thana	17	137
	899	5,059

Out of 182 cases of distraint and sale of moveable property Kaira and Thana were responsible for 64 and 60 cases respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be taken in cases of contumacious defaulters. Though the civil disobedience movement had been checked there was naturally some unrest. Coercive processes were, therefore, used freely. In the last resort forfeiture of land had to be carried out—more especially in the village of Ras, Kaira District.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than the land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	
1932–33 ..	9,896	517	502	1	94	..
1931–32 ..	7,665	537	361	1	266	..

Out of 9,896 notices of demand issued, Ahmednagar and Poona were responsible for 3,018 and 2,985, respectively There were 502 cases of distraint of moveable property as against 361 in the preceding year.

These figures shew that although the prices have fallen the agriculturists paid the land revenue put down for collection in the year without undue pressure.

Southern Division.

The sub-joined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand, section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1932–33 ..	2,922	851	525	2	533
1931–32 ..	2,875	2,868	1,016	12	889

The increase in the number of notices under section 152 was shared by Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri; Kanara and Kolaba showed a decrease. The highest number of notices issued was 1,022 in Kanara as against 1,183 of the previous year.

There was a marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 in all the districts except Dharwar where the number showed considerable increase.

The striking fall in respect of distraint of moveables was mainly contributed by Kanara where the no-tax campaign was waning, though there was a slight decrease in Dharwar and increase in the remaining districts.

The decrease in the number of cases under section 153 was chiefly shared by Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a slight decrease in Bijapur also. The other districts showed an increase.

Action under section 155 was taken in only two cases in Kanara.

Bombay Suburban District.

The following table compares the extent of coercive process in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demands under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.		
1932–33 ..	1,543	5	1	....	....
1931–32 ..	729	....	....	....	....

Majority of khatedars were reluctant to make payment on due dates and tended to evade payments on one or other pretext. This absence of voluntary payments on the part of the khatedars necessitated more coercive measures this year.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 93 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1932 and six new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year thus stood at 99. The working condition in the mills was good and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad continued to prosper.

Of the two mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year, as before, owing to financial difficulties, while the other (the New Shorrock Mill) continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition. There are 35 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District and most of them are situated in the Thasra and Anand talukas. Out of these three at Thasra and two at Dakor did not work owing to depression in trade. The hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry carried on by the backward class of people and which is chiefly confined to the Borsad Taluka is dying out. There is one milk dairy at Anand while there are 86 creameries mostly in Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There is one match factory at Anand.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of the factories and presses was moderate as during the preceding year. Dohad continued as usual to be the important grain market. The

export of grain, timber and forest produce continued. On account of depression in trade the lime business in Dohad was slack.

The Shivrajpur and Bamankuva manganese mines did not work as usual as the business was slack owing to the general depression in trade.

In Broach, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There were 32 ginning factories and 10 presses during the year. Out of these 25 ginning factories and 10 presses worked for about three months and the rest remained closed.

Out of three mills in Broach one did not work while the remaining two worked during the year. The river borne trade of the ports of Kavi, Tankaria and Dehej showed a noticeable increase in import compared with the import of the preceding year. The export from Kavi and Dehej showed a decrease while that from Tankaria showed a noticeable increase.

In Surat cotton is the principal produce and two cotton mills, 30 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year. The local silk and embroidery business is in a bad way owing to the general depression in trade. The chief exports of the district are grass, timber, firewood, mangoes, molasses, vegetables, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood were exported to Bombay from Chikhli and Bulsar talukas as usual.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rs. 19 lacs was exported exclusive of paddy—which was exported to the extent of Rs. 7 lacs. Other articles of exports in the district were timber charcoal, grass, salt bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plantains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth. Timber worth about Rs. 12½ lacs, charcoal worth about Rs. 9 lacs, plantains worth about Rs. 2 lacs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12 lacs, grass worth about 8 lacs of rupees were exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills etc. continued to work as usual. The number of hand looms and the number of workmen at Bhiwandi continued to remain at 2,000 and 5,000 respectively, as during the preceding year. In addition to this there are two factories with 38 power looms. The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana worked with some interruptions and employed about 525 workmen during the year. One woollen carpet factory was newly opened at Shahpur. The match factory at Thana continued to make satisfactory progress and exported matches worth about 4½ lacs of rupees. It provided work for poor women and children. The bone mill at Kelwa worked for a few months.

Central Division.

Trade in general has continued to be in a depressed condition. The principal articles of trade in the division are food grains, cotton and oil seeds. The prices of food grains remained low throughout the year. Jaggery is a money crop in the irrigated tracts of Poona and Ahmednagar

districts but the low prices of this commodity have hit the cane-growers very hard. Owing to fall in prices of cotton the area under cotton is decreasing, notably in East Khandesh. The advance of groundnut from the poor to the good soil at the expense of cotton during the recent years has been most spectacular. On this point the Collector of East Khandesh observes as follows :—

"The (groundnut) crop increased greatly in acreage and the total area under this crop was not behind the area under cotton. Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable for poorer soils. But in the year under report the sowing was extended to deep soil lands also. Groundnut is a popular crop at present because it requires less rain than cotton, is not subject to many deteriorating causes which may affect cotton and so is more certain to give a satisfactory return, even in years of indifferent rainfall. It has a further cause for popularity in that it ripens early and can be sold in October and so brings in money much sooner than cotton."

The area under cotton and groundnut during the four years ending 1932–33 in East Khandesh was as follows :—

	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Cotton	7,36,269	6,68,076	6,51,988	5,89,527
Groundnut	3,51,603	3,63,553	3,61,601	4,21,929

In the Satara district owing to the continued depression in trade agriculturists were not so anxious to grow groundnut as in normal years while the crop grown did not fetch good prices.

Manufacture of cloth and yarns.—There are five spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and Dhulia and seven in Sholapur in addition to three spinning mills. All of these are in fairly prosperous condition.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur, the Collector remarks :—

"During the year under report, there were again considerable fluctuations in cotton prices and the result was a continued lack of confidence on the part of dealers. The prices of cotton ruled higher than in the preceding year but there was no corresponding increase in the prices of manufactured articles. This was due to a very large excess in supply over demand and also to Japanese competition in spite of enhanced duties. However during the year under report, some of local mills were able to do good business in the finer quality goods, the public antipathy to which is gradually disappearing owing to the fading out of the congress movement."

Sugar factories.—The sugar factory at Belapur run by the Belapur Syndicate is doing well and is manufacturing sugar of superior quality. The company is extending the area of plantation by obtaining lands on

long term leases owing to the demand for Indian sugar. A few small sugar factories have been opened in the Ahmednagar District — one at Belwandi in the Shrigonda Taluka and three in the Rahuri Taluka. Two more sugar factories have been started, one at Kalamb in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District by Messrs. Marsland Price and Company and the other at Akluj in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District by the Saswad Malis. Both these factories have secured by private arrangement on long term leases 1,800 and 1,500 acres respectively of land under command of the canal and planted some of it with cane.

Miscellaneous industries.—The match factory at Chalisgaon, iron foundries at Chalisgaon and Pachora, ice factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon and the leather works of Bhusawal and Amalner were working well during the year. The Cooper Engineering Works, near the Satara Road station, where agricultural implements are manufactured, have done fairly well during the year. The Industrial Factory at Karad managed by Messrs. Phadke Bros. continued to manufacture ploughs, sugarcane crushers and other sundry articles such as iron cots, etc., as in previous year.

In the Poona District Dapodi Iron Works, the glass factory at Talegaon, The Ravi-Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli and the carpet factory at Kune continued to work successfully. In Sholapur, the textile factory and metal works at Tikekarwadi continued to develop. Woollen carpets are manufactured at Kandal in Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District in a factory conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. The products are chiefly exported.

In Nasik, viticulture is carried out on a considerable scale in Nasik and Niphad talukas and grapes are exported in large quantities. There are about 350 handlooms in Sinnar which produce silk-bordered as well as ordinary saries. The Government weaving class under the supervision of the Director of Industries has been shifted to Sinnar recently and is making progress in the working of the improved fly-shuttle looms.

Southern Division.

The usual articles of production in and export from Karnatak districts are jawari, wheat, tur, chillies, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, betel and cardamom; of these cotton is by far the most important. In the Konkan districts the chief articles of export are mangoes, coir, baked cashew nuts, salted fish, myrabolams, hemp and salt. Owing to the worldwide depression and fall in prices trade was not in a flourishing condition. Rainfall was seasonable, the harvest normal and yet the money value of agricultural produce showed no improvement. Cotton trade continued to be depressed.

2. The ginning factories in the Belgaum District did not get sufficient work and some of them practically remained closed throughout the season. Bail-Hongal which is a large centre of cotton trade in the Belgaum District turned out 14,363 bales of cotton as against 20,510 bales in the previous year. Handlooms all over the division had a lean

year. Ilkal, Guledgud, Amingad and Kerur in Bijapur District which are famous for their fabrics had a poor turnover on account of the general trade depression.

3. Of the five saw mills in Kanara, three were worked by the Forest Department and two were run by private enterprises. The sandal-wood trade in Kanara had a poor year, but salt and dried fish from that district were exported on a somewhat large scale to Bombay and to the Desh districts. The Co-operative salt works at Sanikatta in the Kanara District manufactured 1,26,703 maunds of salt as against 1,39,815 in the previous year. The cause for the reduced output is the early rains in May which prevented further manufacture of salt in the year. The Oriental Cannery Company at Ankola was removed from the list of registered factories in July 1932. The tiles factory at Manki in Kumta taluka worked fairly well.

4. In the Ratnagiri District the number of rice mills and flour mills was 31, but not all of them had sufficient work in the year. Those at Khed had full work but the others are reported to have had a poor year. Of the five aluminium factories in the district four continued to work and the fifth remained closed during the year. The total turnover of these four factories was worth Rs. 32,000 as against 9,000 in the previous year. The cashew nut shelling factories at Malvan and Vengurla had a fairly prosperous year though the total turnover was less than in the previous year. Cashew nuts which are imported from Goa and Africa are exported to America after being roasted and shelled at Malvan and Vengurla. The turnover of Malvan factories was worth Rs. 9,46,619 as against Rs. 11,17,580 in the previous year and for the Vengurla factories the turnover was worth Rs. 1,55,600 as against Rs. 1,95,000 in the previous year. The Shiroda salt works put on the market 31,600 maunds of salt as against 51,000 in the previous year. The export of mangoes from the Ratnagiri District to Bombay continued and for the first time in the history of mango trade in the Konkan Alfonso mangoes were placed on the London market.

5. In the Kolaba district the main trade is in paddy and rice but the prices for these commodities recorded a fall. The Bharat Tile Factory in the Uran Mahal had a fairly good year. The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel continued to prosper. The small soap factory at Goregaon in the Mangaon Taluka did not do much work. Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the Tata Power Houses at Bhivpuri, Patnus and Campoli. The fishing industry continued to prosper.

6. In the desh districts, cotton trade, as already observed, was unremunerative, and the handloom industry languished. The bangle-making industry in the Hukeri and Sampgaon talukas in the Belgaum District is reported not to have fared well, but the perfumery industry in the Hukeri Taluka (Belgaum) is reported to have had a normal year. In the Dharwar District, the carpet industry and the copper and brass pot industry are reported to have had adequate business. The Collector of Bijapur reports that the cotton checking stations established in the district under the Cotton Transport Act worked well but in his opinion

the working of the Act did not produce appreciable effect on the quality of cotton. The quarrying of slates and grinding stones in that district is reported to have had a fair year. The new soap factory at Bijapur did a fair amount of business.

7. In general it may be said that the year for trade and industries was not dissimilar to its predecessor.

Bombay Suburban District.

The important factories in the district are :—

(1) Match factories at Santacruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ambernath.
(2) Textile mills at Kurla.
(3) Litho printing presses at Ghatkopar.
(4) Dyeing factories at Chembur and Kurla.
(5) Iron manufacturing concerns at Mulund started by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.
(6) Bangle factory at Kandivli.
(7) Kaka fireworks factory at Chakala.
(8) Tobacco factories at Andheri and Vileparle.
(9) Rubber shoe factory at Jogeshwari.

The factories at numbers (7) to (9) have been opened during the year under report. Owing to foreign competition the factory-owners in the district generally complain that they find it very difficult to carry on with their business. The textile mills at Kurla which were closed for sometime owing to a strike of the operatives are working but with reduced numbers. As building operations were in progress on a larger scale this year, employment of the labouring classes was generally satisfactory.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices continued to be very low. Food grains and money crops such as oil seeds, tobacco and fibres were all affected.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 70 to 100 per '*bhar*' as against Rs. 76 to 140 in the preceding year.

In view of the slump in prices Government in their Resolution, No. 5710/28, dated 16th February 1933, ordered that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied during the year and all suspended arrears which were due for collection were therefore resuspended. Besides this a suspension of three annas in the rupee was granted in Thana, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein and Murbad where second revision settlement had already been introduced.

Central Division.

As in last year, the prices of food grains continued to be generally low throughout the year. There was a slight improvement in prices in in May and June.

2. A statement showing the prices of the principal staple food grains in the headquarter town of each district for seven different periods is attached for facility of reference.

Name of Headquarter Town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on															
	31st July 1930.		15th December 1930.		15th July 1931.		31st December 1931.		30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.		31st July 1933.			
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Ahmednagar ..	10 2	8 11	20 3	20 5	25 4	17 6	22 12	21 12	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11	19 3	13 4		
Jalgaon ..	10 3	8 12	14 14	11 8	18 13	15 9	17 15	14 10	15 5	13 13	17 14	12 4	15 11	12 11		
Dhulia ..	10 9	7 7	15 6	12 2	18 4	14 13	18 4	14 13	13 8	13 8	15 1	13 8	14 2	10 6		
Nasik ..	..	7 4	..	10 2	..	14 8	..	15 9	..	11 11	..	13 3	..	12 0		
Poona ..	11 0	7 8	18 6	13 12	21 10	15 0	20 2	14 6	15 12	13 3	15 12	13 3	14 6	10 11		
Satara ..	12 0	10 14	14 4	13 0	18 8	17 6	19 9	18 14	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14	15 15	12 8		
Sholapur ..	13 14	9 14	22 3	21 10	29 3	21 2	28 5	24 11	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2	19 13	15 1		

Southern Division.

The slump in the prices of the principal food grains continued throughout the year notwithstanding a slight improvement in the price of jowari. In the Belgaum District jowari which is the principal food grain continued to sell at the same rate as in the preceding year. In the Bijapur and Dharwar districts, however, prices of jowari appreciated to a small extent. Jowari which was sold in the Bijapur District last year at 22 seers 6 chataks per rupee was sold this year at 20 seers 6 chataks to a rupee. In the Dharwar District the price for this commodity was 18 seers 14 chataks per rupee as against 23 seers 12 chataks per rupee last year. Though jowari thus showed improvement in two districts, rice recorded a further fall. In the Bijapur District from 8 seers a rupee which was the rate last year, the price depreciated to 8 seers 10 chataks per rupee and in the Dharwar District the fall was heavier; as against 10 seers 9 chataks last year, the price this year was 11 seers 9 chataks per rupee. In the coastal districts where rice is the main food grain there was also a fall. In the Ratnagiri District the price for a maund of rice of 40 standard seers was Rs. 3–10–5 as against Rs. 4–3–4 in the preceding year. In the Kolaba District, which generally exports paddy, the wholesale price for a khandi ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 as against Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per khandi in the previous year. In Kanara also a slight fall in the prices of rice and paddy is noticeable. In the price of cocoanuts in Karwar, Honavar and Kumta talukas a pronounced fall was recorded. Betelnut which is the principal crop in the garden regions in the Kanara District, and is exported, recorded a fall in the Kumta Taluka and Bhatkal Petha but remained stationary in Sirsi Taluka. In the Siddapur Taluka the price for betelnut appreciated from Rs. 93–11–0 per khandi to Rs. 104 per khandi this year. Reasons for these local variations have not been stated by the Collector probably because he could not explain them.

On the whole, so far as agricultural incomes are concerned, the year was not unlike its predecessor.

Bombay Suburban District.

Rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the Bombay Suburban District. The rate of cleaned rice per rupee in the market during the year under report was as under :—

From	To	Seers.	Chatacks.
1st August 1932	.. 30th November 1932 ..	6	8
1st December 1932	.. 31st March 1933 ..	7	2
1st April 1933	.. 31st July 1933 ..	7	13

Last year the rates were as under :—

1st August 1931	.. 30th April 1932 ..	5	14
1st May 1932	.. 31st July 1932 ..	6	8

The fluctuation in the rates was due to general depression in trade resulting in the fall in prices.

The prices of other articles were as follows :—

Name of article.	From May to July 1932.	From May to July 1933.	Prices.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat ..	6 10 per rupee.	7 15 per rupee.	..	16
Tur dal ..	5 5 ,,	6 10 ,,	..	19
Gram ..	8 5 ,,	7 13 ,,	6	..
Udid ..	7 5 ,,	7 13 ,,	..	6
Cocoanuts ..	Rs. 7 per 100.	Rs. 6 per 100.	..	14

Wheat, tur, gram and udid are not grown in this district.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages both of skilled and unskilled labour showed no appreciable change in the year in the Ahmdabad and Surat districts while in the Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach there was a slight fall compared with the wages during the preceding year, but it was not commensurate with the drop in the prices of food grains. There was some unemployment in the Panch Mahals and Surat districts on account of the general economic condition of the country.

In the Panch Mahals the Public Works Department, Local Boards, and the Dohad Municipality opened ordinary works to provide labour for Bhils and such persons in Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary and the general condition of skilled and unskilled labour was satisfactory. The district being in close proximity to Bombay the unskilled and skilled labourers found, as usual, employment in Bombay. The rice mills in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahpur and the Raymond woollen mills at Thana, the railway power house at Chela (taluka Kalyan) provided work for a number of labourers.

Central Division.

Wages of skilled and unskilled labourers remained practically stationary throughout the year in spite of the continued fall in prices. The supply of labour has become mobile owing to the easy and quick means of conveyance with the result that the demand and supply keep level throughout the year. There is, however, a slight downward

tendency in the rates of wages in West Khandesh District in sympathy with diminished demand. In all other districts there was sufficient demand both for skilled and unskilled labour in railway workshops, spinning and weaving mills of East Khandesh and Sholapur districts, ammunition factory and Dapoli workshops in Poona District. A large number of agricultural labourers find employment in sugarcane crushing works in Haveli, Bhimthadi and Kopargaon talukas.

General condition of labourers as a class was almost good. A strike occurred at the Laxmi Narayan Mill at Chalisgaon on 25th April 1932 when the owners declared their intention of reducing the grain compensation allowance which the workers used to get for some years. The workers decided to return to work in the first week of June when the owners announced their intention of re-opening the mill without reduction of the allowance.

In Sholapur, the supply of labour throughout the year has been plentiful and labour has been quiet, taking very little interest in the effort of the various agitators to provoke labour trouble. Labour meetings have been largely confined to the surplus labour force and efforts have been largely directed towards the founding of an "Unemployed" Union.

Southern Division.

The district and subdivisional reports do not indicate any general fall in wages, which maintained the standard reached by them last year, save in the Ratnagiri District and in a few talukas of the Kanara District where a slight fall is reported.

The supply of labour was throughout normal, but the above-ghat garden regions in the Kanara District had, as usual, to import labour from the below-ghat talukas where it was plentiful.

In the Ratnagiri District the Collector reports that as a result of depression in the textile industry in Bombay City many mill-hands returned home and as the supply of labour exceeded the demand wages fell. The extent of the fall is tabulated below :—

Period.	Rate per diem for		
	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Field labour.
	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Average for 1932-33	1 3 4	0 8 9	0 6 10
Average for 1931-32	1 3 10	0 9 10	0 7 8

In the Karwar, Honavar and Sirsi talukas and in the pethas of Bhatkal and Supa in the Kanara District wages both for skilled and unskilled labour recorded a drop which is attributed by the Collector to the general

reluctance of the people to spend money on skilled labour during the present depression and also to the fact that necessaries of life have considerably cheapened. The sub-joined table compares the wages for 1932–33 with those in 1931–32 for these areas :—

Name of the Taluka or the Petha.	Daily wages for					
	Skilled labour.		Ordinary labour.		Field labour.	
	1932–33.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1931–32.
	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Karwar ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 9 6
Honavar ..	0 13 4	0 14 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Sirsi ..	1 2 4	1 3 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Bhatkal ..	0 12 8	0 15 4	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Supa ..	1 8 0	1 9 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Elsewhere the level of prices of food stuffs did not appreciably react on wages and as the demand and supply were normal, the year for the wage-earner must be said to have been satisfactory.

Except for the strike of the railway employees at Hubli in November 1932 relations between labour and capital were harmonious. In the Ratnagiri District the labourers in one principal cashew nut roasting factory at Malvan endeavoured to call a strike to protest against a small reduction in their wages. It does not appear that the strikers met with any success. The reduction in wages amounted only to the cutting off of an increase given in that particular factory when it was unusually busy and had a glut of nuts on hand.

Emigration and immigration.—No organised or extensive emigration or immigration was noticed during the year. Except for the seasonal migration of field labour from less favoured tracts to more favoured tracts, there is nothing worth-noting under this head. The Collector of Kolaba reports that owing to the unsettled state of the textile industry in Bombay City exodus of mill-operatives from his district to Bombay was less than normal.

From the Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District 29 persons migrated to South Africa as against 24 in the previous year.

Bombay Suburban District.

Building activities continued even to a larger extent than last year as the fall in prices of building material also continued to exist. There

was, however, a further decline in the wages as the prices of food stuffs went down, still lower than the previous year :—

Rates of wages as under :—

	South Salsette.						Ambernath.					
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a. p.
Skilled labour ..	1	8	0	to	2	0 0	1	8	0	to	1	12 0
Ordinary labour :—												
Man ..			0		12	0			0		10	0
Woman ..			0		9	0			0		6	0
Child ..			0		6	0			0		4	0

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The year was marked by a return to normal conditions in the villages. The depression in prices, however, prevented any marked recovery.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 4,790 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1932-33 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,500
Kaira	900
Surat	2,390
	4,790

Out of the grant of Rs. 4,790, Rs. 3,182 were spent on repairs to tanks and Rs. 1,608 as shown below were surrendered to Government owing to the need for rigid economy and absence of any urgent work :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,500
Kaira	108
	1,608

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district.	Number of tanks or works repaired.	Amount spent for repairs.
		Rs.
Kaira	13	792
Surat	14	2,390
		3,182

In view of the need for rigid economy only urgent works were carried out during the year.

In Kaira and Surat the works were carried out departmentally.

Central Division.

Land distribution work in West Khandesh.—This has been completed in almost all the talukas except in Nawapur and a few villages in the western part of the Sakri taluka where cultivators are not forthcoming.

Assessed waste survey numbers measuring 6,104 acres were distributed among Bhils and other landless persons from backward classes in all the talukas of the eastern sub-division of West Khandesh District.

The Bhils are proverbially bad agriculturists and it is not easy to get them to settle quickly on the land and cultivate it to its full capacity. In many cases, they give up their plots with the result that 1,336 acres of land formerly granted on eksali leases had to be resumed in the Sakri Taluka.

As regards annual leases, the Collector of West Khandesh observes that owing to the low prices of agricultural commodities, small annual landholders are finding agriculture a somewhat precarious occupation and have left it preferring to do field or other work. Many of such grantees, having made a default in payment of land revenue assessment, were evicted.

Akrani settlement.—A temporary establishment consisting of two measurers and two talatis for a period of four months was engaged to complete the remaining survey settlement work in the Akrani Mahal. The temporary estalishment was engaged from 16th January 1933 and was disbanded on 30th April 1933 after the completion of the whole work.

Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur.—Under the auspices of the committee a big agricultural and cattle show was held at Pandharpur simultaneously with the Kartiki fair (November 1932). The show was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It was mainly intended for agriculturists many of whom from the Sholapur District as well as from the neighbouring territory and States visited it and were impressed with what they saw.

The taluka development associations in West Khandesh District are reported to be functioning satisfactorily and are doing very useful propaganda for bringing the results of agricultural research to the notice of the actual cultivators of the soil.

Impartible tenure.—Land comprised in 46 survey numbers in four villages of Chalisgaon Taluka (area 346 acres and assessment Rs. 226) was sold on the new tenure with the condition of impartibility attached to it. The amount of occupancy price realised was Rs. 4,835, i.e.,

21 times the assessment. Similarly about 2,000 acres of waste land was disposed of in the Nasik District on the same tenure.

Construction of a bridge over the Tapti River in West Khandesh.—In the absence of a bridge across the Tapti, great inconvenience used to be felt. A new bridge was constructed and opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 13th February 1933. It not only supplied a long-felt local need, but has completed the last link in the long line of communications between northern India and this Presidency.

Sinhasta Fair in Nasik District.—The Sinhasta fair went off successfully but the attendance of pilgrims is reported to have been well below normal.

Agricultural and cattle show at Indapur.—An agricultural and cattle show was held at Indapur in the Poona District on the 5th and 6th February 1933 and was attended by agriculturists from the neighbouring talukas in large numbers and with enthusiasm. Useful information was given to the visitors by the experts of the Agricultural Department.

Southern Division.

Public feeling in the form of agitation for non-payment of land revenue was not a general feature of the division. It may be recalled that such agitation was staged in the Ankola and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara District last year but broke down under firm action. The Collector reports that the Nadore cultivators in the Ankola Taluka who played a prominent part in the no-tax campaign last year showed this year a strong revulsion of feeling against the congress. It is also reported that applications for grant of lands forfeited last year were numerous and that among the applicants were large numbers of Nadore cultivators. In the Siddapur Taluka also a complete change in the attitude of the villagers towards the congress was noticed and land revenue was collected without much effort.

All the Collectors report that public feeling in general was loyal and that the tone of the press was moderate.

(*a*) *Medical relief.*—Free distribution of quinine to the public was continued in the malarious tracts, and the relief thus afforded was supplemented by special medical officers on malaria duties in the Kanara District. The Red Cross travelling dispensaries continued to do good work in the Belgaum and Kanara districts. The Infant Welfare Centre in the Belgaum town which distributes free milk and gives medical relief to infants and their mothers was largely used by the slum population.

Five village-aid-scheme dispensaries in the Dharwar Taluka of that district did good work and are gaining in popularity.

(*b*) *Cattle shows.*—A small cattle show was organised at Galgali in the Bijapur District by the villagers and prizes were distributed for good stud-bulls.

Motor tractor ploughs of the Burmah Shell Company worked satisfactorily in the Mundargi Petha and Gadag Taluka of the Dharwar District.

New method of dealing with the prickly-pear nuisance: Destruction by means of an insect imported from Australia was successful in several villages of Dharwar District and is reported to save considerable expense and labour.

(*c*) *Notable events.*—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes honoured the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts by their visits and were warmly welcomed by the people. They were presented with the addresses by the District Local Board, Ratnagiri, the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough and by the Vengurla Municipality. In the Kanara District addresses were presented to them by the District Local Board and by the Karwar Municipality. Several minor communities also availed themselves of the visit to present addresses to their Excellencies. The Honourable the Revenue Member toured over a part of the Kolaba District at the request of local bodies and was warmly received. The Honourable Minister of Education paid a visit to the Bijapur District early in January 1933 and was accorded a warm reception at Bagalkot and Bijapur where the municipalities, local boards, school boards and other public institutions representing important communities presented him with addresses.

(*d*) *Grant of lands on impartible tenure.*—The subjoined table gives an account of the grant of waste lands in each district:—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	458	31
Bijapur	1,711	0
Dharwar	299	0
Kanara	1,003	0
Kolaba	12	0
Ratnagiri	22	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Total ..	3,505	$38\frac{3}{4}$

The Collector of Dharwar reports that people have not objected to the grant of land on this tenure and the Collector of Belgaum remarks that the public are neither averse to nor over enthusiastic about, taking land on this tenure and that, however, there are still some applications on file for grant of land from all sorts of people. He further remarks that the policy to be adopted in giving out waste lands will be settled later

when necessary information has been collected and local enquiry made at the time of jamabandi.

It is satisfactory to note that the area given out on this tenure is increasing, though the heavy fall in prices has continued.

Bombay Suburban District.

With a view to meet the public convenience and also to minimise the chances of misappropriation of Government dues on the part of the talatis an arrangement has been made with effect from 1st August 1932 to receive Government revenue in the office of the Collector of Bombay from the public having business in Bombay without engaging any extra staff.

19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1932–33.

The attached statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1932–33. The arrears are due, as in the preceding year, to adverse trade conditions.

Statement showing demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1932-33.

Scheme No.	Demand for 1931–32 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1931–32.	Arrears.	Demand for 1932–33 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1932–33.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ..	6,600 15 9	4,928 10 9	1,672 5 0	5,505 2 0	4,177 6 0	1,327 12 0
II ..	9,982 10 6	2,501 3 9	7,481 6 9	11,391 3 9	4,958 6 9	6,432 13 0
III ..	7,378 4 9	4,944 13 0	2,433 7 9	8,239 9 0	5,483 14 9	2,755 10 3
VI ..	105 6 0	93 6 0	12 0 0	565 8 0	553 8 0	12 0 0
VII ..	4,992 9 9	4,317 9 9	6,675 0 0	6,147 0 0	5,259 8 0	887 8 0
VIII ..	43 8 0	43 8 0	....	31 8 0	28 8 0	3 0 0
X ..	2,780 4 0	2,507 4 0	273 0 0	3,990 12 0	3,717 0 0	273 12 0
XV ..	24,348 14 6	10,957 8 3	13,391 6 3	25,001 15 6	15,774 11 6	9,227 4 0
XVII ..	7,170 6 0	3,975 11 0	3,194 11 0	7,656 11 6	4,966 9 6	2,690 2 0
XVIII ..	1,298 8 0	945 8 0	353 0 0	1,307 0 0	1,130 0 0	177 0 0
Imperial A Scheme.	730 0 0	730 0 0	....	800 0 0	800 0 0	....
Kurla D. Road.	1,134 0 0	751 0 0	383 0 0	1,032 13 0	661 0 0	371 13 0
Total ..	66,565 7 3	36,696 2 6	29,869 4 9	71,669 2 9	47,510 8 6	24,158 10 3

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

(*a*) *Disposals of land in the suburban schemes were as follows :—*

Suburban Scheme No.		Area in square yards.	Value. Rs.	a.	p.
III	Chembur Sector "A".	6,416	15,582	8	0
III	Chembur Sector "B".	39,244 (under settlement).	24,622	0	0
III	Chembur Sector "C".	2,488 (under settlement).	2,488	0	0
VI	Danda ..	3,228	26,387	0	0
VII	Khar (Shop area in Sector "A") ..	7,128	61,167	0	0
	Other sectors B, C and D ..	3,543·77	21,689	8	0
XV	Ambernath ..	314	314	0	0
XVI	Andheri sector ..	3,673 (under settlement).	1,624	0	0
XVII	Central Salsette Tramway ..	957	4,945	12	0
	Total ..	66,991·77	1,58,819	12	0

(*b*) *Town Planning Schemes.*—No scheme was completed during the year. The two schemes, Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI and Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme No. II, which were submitted to Government for sanction in 1932 and 1929 have not yet been sanctioned.

2. Two schemes, Bandra Nos. III and IV, are still in the arbitration stage. It is hoped that the award for the latter will be published shortly. Orders from Government whether to proceed with the entire draft scheme for Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. V or to modify it are still awaited.

(*c*) *State-aided Building Scheme.*—A short history of this scheme was given in last year's report. Statements showing loans granted, recoveries effected and arrears for the year are appended.

In spite of financial depression, the scheme continues to be popular. Land loans granted to private individuals amounted to Rs. 61,331–2–0, compared with Rs. 37,394–11–0 last year. No Government servant or co-operative housing society took advantage of the scheme during the year.

Recoveries during the year were very satisfactory. Certain plot-holders paid off their loans in full presumably because the market rate for money had fallen below the rate for the scheme.

Arrears increased slightly owing to the bad times and possession has been taken of four properties on behalf of Government for persistent default.

Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards lands and buildings in the Suburban Schemes during the year 1932–33.

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S.S. III	8,116 8 0	9,475 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VI	8,794 8 0	7,550 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VII	44,420 2 0	53,921 12 0	*Nil.*	7,037 4 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VIII	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ XXIV	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ..	61,331 2 0	70,946 12 0	*Nil.*	7,037 4 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

The following table shows the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1933 :—

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III	9,928 4 0	6,166 5 0	
„ VI	82,583 3 0	3,140 13 0	
„ VII	2,32,732 6 0	40,520 10 0	44,815 15 8
„ VIII	22,084 5 0	3,660 0 0	
„ XXII	*Nil.*	912 0 0	
Total ..	3,47,328 2 0	54,399 12 0	44,815 15 8

The following table shows the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1933 :—

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S. S. III	725 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VI	2,992 2 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ VII	24,653 1 0	*Nil.*	588 0 0
„ VIII	480 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
„ XXIV	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ..	28,850 3 0	*Nil.*	588 0 0

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1932-33.

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	838	50	34,22,659	10,073	6,26,613	1,19,910	8,16,648
Kaira	561	28	28,57,927	46,223	7,19,144	32,644	72,902
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	7,32,874	7,794	1,72,071	28,553	1,19,907
Broach	400	15	26,42,861	37,291	4,86,722	40,425	86,433
Surat	813	36	28,86,898	45,065	3,98,677	28,410	15,107

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1933.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					
Agricultural.					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,66,132	1,34,497	1,48,786	4,45,173	2,15,233	24,39,436
					Remissions 79,398
					Suspensions 1,49,821
					Collections 21,91,906
					Unauthorized 18,311
14,54,148	5,20,629	12,237	93,394	1,73,864	21,67,924
					Remissions 12,755
					Suspensions 9,125
					Collections 21,41,772
					Unauthorized 4,272
3,67,143	32,964	4,442	54,850	43,950	4,99,041
					Remissions 4,212
					Suspensions 682
					Collections 4,88,974
					Unauthorized 5,173
17,60,651	2,21,338	10,001	1,05,314	1,65,661	22,58,772
					Remissions 6,759
					Suspensions 2,304
					Collections 22,49,569
					Unauthorized 140
22,32,884	1,43,119	25,636	1,36,147	1,81,551	26,93,650
					Remissions 36,581
					Suspensions ... ...
					Collections 24,55,498
					Unauthorized 1,571

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1932-33,

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	15,129	4,81,976	5,03,233	3,826	2,392	9,985	11,604
Remissions ...	9,365	2,05,990	87,571	5	1,016	1,264	4,803
Suspensions ...	5,135	2,74,893	4,15,539	3,749	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	629	1,093	123	72	810	689	4,334
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	8,032	2,467
Kaira ...	8,402	3,73,911	79,801	.....	20,903	12,341	15,755
Remissions ...	8,402	3,73,729	77	.....	12,031	7,395	8,962
Suspensions ...	.....	182	79,724	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,805	4,797	6,208
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,067	149	585
Panch Mahals ...	158*	3,255*	929	61	228	...	354
Remissions ...	158	2,187	9	.....	.....	...	137
Suspensions ...	.....	1,068	920	61	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	208
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	...	9
Broach ...	.....	2,82,218†	14,162‡	990	4,578	4,569†	781
Remissions ...	.....	2,74,961	.....	.....	394	298	169
Suspensions ...	.....	7,248	14,162	990	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	829	717	134
Unauthorized.	.....	9	.....	.....	3,355	3,554	478
Surat ...	2,01,541	4,762	169	3,524	1,824	797	6,338‡
Remissions ...	72,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ..	1,28,845	4,762	169	3,524	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824	797	6,338
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

* The decrease of Rs. 52 and increase of Rs. 52 in columns 14 and 15
† For 1923-29 and 1929-30. The increase of Rs. 52 in column 15 decrease
‡ The increase of Rs. 7 in column 20 was due to correction of a mistake

No. I—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1933—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1931-1932 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,67,581	...	...	70,385	.....	...	...	...	
.....	3,89,412	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,49,137	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	21,99,656	1,45,738	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	29,376	12,942	
26,79,037	...	...	86,348	.....	...	...	...	
.....	4,23,351	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	89,031	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	21,55,582	15,891	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	11,073	12,342	
5,04,026	...	...	4,308	.....	...	...	...	
.....	6,703	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,731	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	4,89,182	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	1,718	5,410	7,661	
25,66,070	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	2,82,581	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	24,704	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	22,51,249	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,193	.....	3,475	7,536	8,809	
29,12,605	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,09,377	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,37,300	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	26,64,457	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	23,687	.....	24,706	1,571	5,534	

were due to adjustment of accounts.
of Rs. 54 in column 16 and increase of Rs. 2 in column 19 were due to adjustment of accounts.
in the corrector's last year s return.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,522*	68*	16,59,725	47	80,440	9,263	2,197
Divisional Total for 1932-33 ..	4,749½	273½	1,42,02,944	1,46,493	24,83,667	2,59,205	11,13,194
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals).	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1931-32 ...	4,751½	272½	1,43,43,691	1,49,839	25,40,350	2,60,649	11,29,963
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...

* Total number of Government villages has been reduced by two due to amalgamation of Kalyan Taluka to the

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,05,680	41,252	20,846	1,05,288	2,13,076	18,56,763
					Remissions 603
					Suspensions 1,74,467
					Collections 16,77,595
					Unauthorized 98
88,86,638	10,93,799	2,19,948	9,40,166	9,93,335	1,19,11,586
					Remissions 1,40,308
					Suspensions 3,36,399
					Collections 1,14,05,314
					Unauthorized 29,565
715	...	...	...	...	
89,74,432	10,95,025	1,93,433	6,61,603	9,93,982	1,18,06,848
					Remissions 1,82,898
					Suspensions 1,84,282
					Collections 1,11,03,894
					Unauthorized 35,774
715	...	...	...	...	

villages (G. R. No. 9224/28, dated 17th November 1932) and restoration of Mulgaon village in inamdar on inam tenure.

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	1,75,881	.. ...	138	950
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	1,75,785	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	137	949
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1932-33.	2,25,230	11,46,122	5,98,294	1,84,282	29,925	27,830	35,782
Remissions ...	90,621	8,56,867	87,657	5	13,441	8,958	14,072
Suspensions ...	1,33,980	2,88,153	5,70,514	1,84,109	.....	...	.....
Collections ...	629	1,093	123	168	6,268	7,137	18,171
Unauthorized.	.....	9	.....	.....	10,216	11,735	3,539
Extra territorial, Panch Mahals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1931-32.	2,50,338	11,20,962	5,98,348	1,84,282	17,223	27,753	35,774
Extra territorial.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1931-1932 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,29,732	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	605	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,50,252	33,379	16,78,777	43,038	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	98	8,201	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,41,59,051	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	12,11,929	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	14,53,155	...	1,14,38,903	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,22,300	.....	2,34,566	55,064	55,489	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	
1,44,61,758	4,81,520	21,53,930	1,11,627	1,17,32,779	2,53,974	93,528	47,307	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,234½	138½	24,51,981	226	3,13,985	18,123	48
East Khandesh	1,735⅓	65½	40,12,064	476	3,64,991	33,517	1,517
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,45,673	9	2,17,632	83,188	9
Nasik	1,533	162	22,46,795	13	3,01,779	26,198	90
Poona	1,003¼	197¾	20,75,936	1,044	4,24,953	7,490	668

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).
Agricultural.					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. 19,36,308 B. 24 C. 45	1,76,258	6,964	1,71,037	1,57,691	23,87,537
					Remissions 1,595
					Suspensions 190
					Collections 23,81,473
					Balance 4,279
A. 33,92,215 B. 225 C. 726	1,65,336	53,061	76,150	3,77,228	40,44,058
					Remissions 1,632
					Suspensions 79
					Collections 40,39,823
					Balance 2,524
A. 20,58,374 B. 1,170 C. 1,355	51,108	32,828	1,29,456	2,29,760	25,03,144
					Remissions 1,472
					Suspensions 270
					Collections 25,01,402
					Balance ... ...
A. 17,67,090 B. 38 C. 9	1,29,959	21,619	91,890	1,41,556	21,34,167
					Remissions 5,805
					Suspensions 647
					Collections 21,27,715
					Balance ... ...
A. 14,13,463 B. 47 C. 5,406	1,39,892	82,973	89,782	1,33,651	18,46,712
					Remissions 4,531
					Suspensions 781
					Collections 18,41,294
					Balance 106

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-33.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,433	4,89,173	...	67,808	2,833	374	29,501
Remissions ...	114	389	...	146	151	77	7
Suspensions ...	56	93,068	...	5,550	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	1,263	3,95,424	...	62,112	9	97	48,188
Balance ...	.....	292	...	.....	2,673	200	1,306
East Khandesh ...	.....	1,97,380	74	1,31,014	.....	.....	6,928
Remissions ...	.....	240	...	11	.....	.....	64
Suspensions ...	.....	35,338	...	28,935	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	1,61,493	74	1,01,809	.....	.....	5,715
Balance ...	.....	309	...	259	.....	.....	1,149
West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	413	.....	.....	183
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	183
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	413	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik ...	.....	20,525	206	19,103	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	341	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	103	7,987	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	20,525	103	10,775	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ...	10,946	1,66,596	15,664	33,513	46	201	949
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	47	.....	.....	41
Suspensions ...	2,270	90,952	9,706	26,313	.....	8	227
Collections ...	8,676	75,644	5,958	7,153	46	162	675
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	31	6

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1931-1932 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29,98,659	...	...	...	.....	...	...	31,559	
.....	2,479	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	98,864	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	60,790	28,88,565	8,601	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	8,751	...	
43,79,454	...	...	...	.....	...	...	25,278	
.....	1,947	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	64,352	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,883	43,08,914	6,011	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	4,241	...	
25,03,740	...	...	...	.....	...	...	15,059	
.....	1,655	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	270	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	907	25,01,815	1,537	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
21,74,001	...	...	..	.....	...	...	11,443	
.....	6,146	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,737	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,994	21,59,118	9,009	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
20,74,627	...	...	...	.....	...	...	18,857	
.....	4,619	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,30,257	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	18,502	19,39,608	12,890	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	143	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	969	388	35,63,445	319	10,91,579	5,773	1,180
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	12,926	158	1,768	...	52
Sholapur	670	50	15,00,631	819	1,46,489	7,620	405
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1932-33 ..	8,590½	1,044½	1,82,96,525	2,906	28,61,408	1,81,909	3,917
Total for Extra Territorial.	...	...	21,897	6,579	1,856	18	308
Total for 1931-32 ...	8,593½	1,044	1,82,86,686	2,909	28,65,824	1,76,388	3,978

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).			
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
.....	373	...	...	...				373
					Collections	...	...	373
A. 20,45,320 B. 360 C. 344	4,04,993	13,577	51,527	4,47,016				29,43,199
					Remissions	...	...	477
					Suspensions	...	...	1,486
					Collections	...	...	29,41,156
					Balance	...	...	80
A. 127	10,670	151	21	22				10,988
					Collections	...	...	10,988
A. 12,35,191	73,329	36,778	82,394	1,90,698				16,15,593
					Remissions	...	...	792
					Suspensions	...	...	...
					Collections	...	...	16,14,752
					Balance	...	...	49
.....	1,815	...	992	...				2,807
					Collections	...	...	2,807
A. 1,38,47,961 B. 1,864 C. 7,885	11,40,875	2,47,800	6,92,236	16,77,600				1,74,74,410
					Remissions	...	...	16,304
					Suspensions	...	...	3,453
					Collections	...	...	1,74,47,615
					Balance	...	...	7,038
127	12,858	151	1,013	22				14,168
					Collections	...	...	14,168
A. 1,38,49,417 B. 889 C. 10,124	11,37,190	2,39,967	6,95,109	16,77,253				1,73,58,953

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara ...	.....	52,392	...	2,110	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	18	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	52,392	...	2,092	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	.....	5,012	...	.....	.....	.....	392
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	8
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	5,012	..	.....	.....	.....	384
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	12,379	9,31,078	15,944	2,53,961	2,879	575	57,953
Remissions ...	114	629	...	563	151	77	303
Suspensions ...	2,326	2,71,750	9,809	70,877	.....	8	227
Collections ...	9,939	6,58,098	6,135	1,82,262	54	259	54,962
Balance ...	.....	601	...	259	2,673	232	2,461
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1931-32 ...	1,16,415	10,053	9,39,248	12,909	1,806	1,362	52,245

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1931-32 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
29,97,701	...	...	...	.....	...	...	25,279	
.....	495	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	55,970	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	19,938	29,41,156	17,029	...	...	
10,988	...	...	3	10,988	3	80	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
16,20,997	...	...	...	.....	...	...	8,169	
.....	800	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,797	16,20,148	1,909	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	49	...	
2,807	...	...	...	2,807	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,87,49,179	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,35,644	
.....	18,141	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	3,58,450	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,41,811	1,83,59,324	56,986	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	13,264	...	
14,168	...	...	3	14,168	3	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
1,84,92,991	1,33,383	12,13,364	2,50,996	1,70,84,835	1,58,499	61,409	1,51,091	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	217	25,48,876	2,924	6,70,083	11,003	10
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,43,919	15	3,61,644	4,455	...
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,83,543	9,141	6,00,498	23,440	1,849
Kanara	1,417	...	10,73,909	...	5,310	76,555	2,110
Kolaba	1,541	86	17,99,991	13	1,05,154	5,265	2,541

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
					Demand	22,04,977
					Remissions	725
13,58,658	5,01,604	4,594	40,629	3,19,902	Suspensions	1,65,129
					Collections	20,33,331
					U. A. balance	5,792
					Demand	18,48,816
					Remissions	72
12,33,007	3,30,651	14,147	40,556	2,43,807	Suspensions	42,139
					Collections	18,06,572
					U. A. balance	33
					Demand	31,84,336
					Remissions	3,461
2 16,165	6,06,309	26,141	40,398	2,22,635	Suspensions	2,61,714
					Collections	29,14,778
					U. A. balance	4,383
					Demand	10,68,091
					Remissions	19,428
9,77,332	6,013	6,589	18,728	62,298	Suspensions	2,628
					Collections	10,44,785
					U. A. balance	1,250
					Demand	18,04,154
					Remissions	1,603
16,44,877	23,007	19,134	18,737	1,12,814	Suspensions	2,41,588
					Collections	15,60,334
					U. A. balance	629

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1927-1928.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	.....	23,308	1,33,386	1,20,961	...	...	3,979
Remissions ...	.....	8,304	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	15,004	1,27,317	1,14,998	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	6,069	5,963	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,979
Bijapur ...	8,624	3,18,112	1,49,830	24,699	...	27	67
Remissions ...	8,624	3	...	24	...	4	6
Suspensions ...	.....	2,83,952	1,49,830	23,179	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	34,157	...	1,496	...	22	61
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dharwar ...	1,224	3,766 (1928-29)	16,761	4 21,515	3,49,497	2,215	 391
Remissions ...	1,244	2,676	3,258	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	7,648	3,82,474	3,13,592	...	... ...
Collections ...	...	1,090	5,855	39,071	35,905	893	 391
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	... ...
Kanara ...	.....	...	19,518	640	...	...	9,317
Remissions ...	.....	...	1,697	...	...	...	6,008
Suspensions ...	.....	...	17,554	640	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	267	...	...	...	3,309
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	.....	...	8,777	2,41,740	...	...	1,816
Remissions ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	8,768	2,41,740	...	...	...
Collections ...	.....	...	9	...	...	...	1,816
U. A. balance ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1930-1931 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,86,611	...	...	20,410	...	26,762	...	5,227	
...	9,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,22,448	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	20,48,911	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,146	...	
23,50,175	...	...	13,352	...	3,692	...	6,632	
...	8,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,99,100	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18,42,308	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	
39,79,735	...	...	27,312	...	43,390	...	6,540	
...	10,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9,65,428	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	29,97,983	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,705	...	
10,97,566	...	...	2,869	...	3,597	...	8,932	
...	27,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20,822	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10,48,361	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	
20,56,487	...	...	14,415	...	12,644	...	14,286	
...	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,92,096	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	15,62,159	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,76,385	110	93,156	1,678	11,292
Total for 1932-33 ...	7,434	716	1,20,26,623	12,603	18,35,845	1,22,396	17,802
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,978	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	3,837	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	28,857	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1931-32 ...	...	...	1,20,23,004	12,259	18,36,664	1,08,420	18,449
Total, Extra Territorial 1931-32.	...	...	28,857	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
					Demand ...	10,48,617
					Remissions ...	3,031
9,47,366	20,739	2,044	27,215	67,924	Suspensions ...	52,270
					Collections ...	9,93,316
					U. A. balance ...	.....
					Demand ...	...1,11,58,991
					Remissions ...	28,320
84,77,405	14,88,323	72,649	1,86,263	10,29,389	Suspensions ...	7,65,468
					Collections ...	...1,03,53,116
					U. A. balance ...	12,087
1,480	18,310	...	...	...		19,822
394	1,185	...	...	...		1,579
2,211	26	...	...	...		2,237
4,085	19,521	...	...	...	.....	23,638
84,89,968	14,89,163	68,081	1,74,037	10,29,844	.....	1,12,21,504
4,085	19,521	...	45	...	.....	23,651

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1927-1928.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ... (1928-29)	14,541	3,649	6,378	54,825	...	...	83
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	13,878	3,390	5,821	51,764	...	...	...
Collections ...	663	259	557	3,061	...	...	83
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1928-29)							
Total for 1932-33 ... 1,224	26,931	3,61,830	7,39,434	7,92,362	2,315	27	15,653
Remissions ... 1,224	11,300	11,565	1,697	24	...	4	6,014
Suspensions	13,878	3,09,994	6,91,764	7,45,913	...	...	...
Collections	1,753	40,271	45,973	46,425	893	22	5,660
U. A. balance	...	...	...	...	1,322	1	3,979
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add—							
Overcollections .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1932-33.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1931-32 ...	1,22,363	20,442	3,50,197	7,54,756	2,544	3,413	1,603
Total, Extra Territorial 1931-32.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1931-32 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11,28,093	...	...	16,671	...	20,503	...	6,469	
...	3,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,27,124	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9,97,938	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,30,98,667	...	...	95,029	...	1,10,588	...	48,086	
...	60,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	25,27,018	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,04,97,660	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,764	...	
19,822	...	...	...	19,822	...	...	...	
1,579	...	...	...	1,579	...	...	...	
2,237	...	...	...	2,237	...	...	...	
23,638	...	...	...	23,638	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,10,588	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	48,086	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,06,79,972	...	...	...	
1,24,76,722	1,74,280	19,23,707	29,689	1,03,61,710	98,523	18,025	49,642	
23,713	...	...	...	23,713	...	...	...	

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,61,938	316	71,279	1,343	14,103
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,151	...	22	77	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	45	48	2,71,089	316	71,301	1,420	14,103
Total for 1931-32 ...	45	48	2,61,131	316	71,248	1,420	14,103
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33.	20,818¾	2,082¼	4,47,97,181	1,61,918	72,52,221	5,64,930	11,49,016
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32.	20,823¾	2,081¼	4,49,14,512	1,65,323	73,14,086	5,46,877	11,66,493

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (24).	
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII.)				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
82,138	2,225	89,010	1,08,831	41,211		3,13,318
1,524					Remissions ...	697
					Suspensions ...	60,434
					Collections ...	2,22,504
					Unauthorized arrears ...	29,683
6,990	2	2,034	172	1,134		10,099
26					Remissions ...	...
					Suspensions ...	2,568
					Collections ...	7,529
					Unauthorized arrears ...	2
89,128	2,227	91,044	1,09,003	42,345		3,23,417
1,550						
90,678						
					Remissions ...	697
					Suspensions ...	63,002
					Collections ...	2,30,033
					Unauthorized arrears ...	29,685
89,353	2,227	80,912	61,390	37,369		2,63,692
1,552						
90,905						
3,13,12,431	37,25,224	6,31,441	19,27,668	37,42,660	.....	4,08,58,404
3,14,15,735	37,23,605	5,82,393	15,92,139	37,38,448	.....	4,06,50,907

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Other years.	1930-31.	1931-32.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	5,122	5,187	13,973	31,661	11,438	13,376	29,976
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1,111	4,444	10,756
Suspensions ...	2,195	4,968	11,238	28,116	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,927	219	2,735	3,545	2,954	8,932	5,259
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	7,373	...	13,961
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	1,293	15	...	6
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	1,293	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	5,122	5,187	13,973	32,954	11,453	13,376	29,982
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1,111	4,444	10,756
Suspensions ...	2,195	4,968	11,238	29,409	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,927	219	2,735	3,545	2,954	8,932	5,265
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	7,388	...	13,961
Total for 1931-32 ...	3,797	2,261	5,537	24,299	8,987	12,285	30,356
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33.	2,70,886	24,44,217	13,67,645	12,63,559	46,472	41,808	1,39,370
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32.	2,43,228	5,61,821	24,37,515	14,01,689	1,03,177	1,44,600	2,39,655

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1931-32 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,24,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	17,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,06,952	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11,621	2,49,074	25,350	...	2,724	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,017	...	
11,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,861	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	359	7,535	593	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	
4,35,464	17,008	1,10,813	11,880	2,56,609	25,943	51,034	2,724	
...	17,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,10,813	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11,880	2,56,609	25,943	...	2,724	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,034	...	
3,51,214	14,988	57,235	9,111	2,24,180	11,887	54,811	3,127	
4,64,42,361	13,07,303	44,49,436	4,71,020	4,05,52,496	4,28,963	1,33,126	2,41,943	
4,57,82,685	8,04,172	53,47,236	4,01,423	3,94,03,504	5,22,883	2,27,773	2,51,167	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.			
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off.	Remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	19,10,419	367	2,58,733	135	.....
2	Kaira	21,34,461	15	5,76,990	.....	.....
3	Panch Mahals	77,905*	8,178	15,839	.....	.....
4	Broach	7,42,560	7,161	64,388	.....	.....
5	Surat	10,537	100	1,167	.....	.....
6	Thana	15,830†	3,480	7,331	.....	.....
	Total ...	51,91,712	19,301	9,24,448	135	.....

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1932-33.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	88,675	16,51,918	9,227	
14,287	31,697	18,57,486	23,862	
2	12,879	70,244	42	* The difference of Rs. 2 was due to a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
2,18,945	.....	6,85,333	8,132	
.....	.....	9,470	98	
250	217	11,979	1	† The difference of Rs. 42 was due to a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
2,33,484	1,23,468	42,86,430	41,362	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 193?.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refund).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	3,25,265	1,37,357	1,48,724	1,474
2	Kaira	1,84,732	1,31,388	1,64,954	.....
3	Panch Mahals	1,192*	6,456	4,591	.....
4	Broach	96,125	35,337	28,890	.....
5	Surat	.....	701	695	.....
6	Thana	378	1,253	1,129	.....
	Total ...	6,07,692	3,12,492	3,48,983	1,474

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorised.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	65,999	3,12,424	5,387	
1,371	13,902	1,51,166	.....	
.....	2,294	3,057	.....	
89,645	.....	1,02,572	4	* The difference of Rs. 34 was due to correction of a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
.....	.....	6	8	
.....	17	502	19	
91,016	82,212	5,69,727	5,418	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1932-33.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	6,20,257	8,530	88,662	1,424	...	86,529	5,38,701	3,904	
2	East Khandesh ...	47,756	12,168	23,747	...	928	712	36,177	701	
3	West Khandesh ...	55,347	20,494	25,663	28	8,613	755	50,150	47	
4	Nasik ...	*98,329	5,300	20,834	...	34	1,018	82,795	...	
5	Poona ...	*2,51,209	4,916	42,635	745	3,736	2,859	2,12,745	3,461	
6	Satara ...	*71,323	3,850	13,462	...	2,124	...	61,711	...	
7	Sholapur ...	31,576	1,350	8,758	217	51	351	23,951	...	
	Total ...	11,75,797	56,608	2,23,761	2,414	15,486	92,224	10,06,230	8,113	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to error since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Over Collections.	Remarks.
			Debits not (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ..	†1,15,613	48,218	57,262	845	...	47,759	1,05,724	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	1,021	3,193	3,234	...	347	255	980	13	
3	West Khandesh...	1,988	3,955	4,085	...	1,488	93	1,858	...	
4	Nasik ...	*5,744	6,932	8,048	...	11	83	4,628	...	
5	Poona ...	54,384	20,969	30,458	264	4,632	3,159	44,631	...	
6	Satara ...	2,719	6,178	6,199	...	2,020	...	2,698	...	
7	Sholapur ...	2,279	2,261	2,732	66	6	106	1,742	...	
	Total ...	1,83,748	91,706	1,12,018	1,175	8,504	51,455	1,62,261	13	

† The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1932-33.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	2,04,258	21,409	34,457	.....
2	Bijapur	16,09,082	24,487	2,14,660	570
3	Dharwar	1,62,704	36,768	56,458	.....
4	Kolaba	3,378	2,160	1,108	.....
5	Kanara	61,674	11,972	15,550	.....
6	Ratnagiri	2,926	.....	2,071	.....
	Total ...	20,44,022	96,796	3,24,304	570
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	84,11,531	1,72,705	14,72,513	3,119
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	98,39,059	2,39,739	16,41,397	21,117

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	8,607	6,623	1,91,209 (*0-7-0) over-collection	477	
2	Bijapur	11,274	50,755	14,18,339	11,531	
3	Dharwar	1,670	15,236	1,43,014	185	
4	Kolaba	8	.....	4,430	.....	
5	Kanara	84	8,228	58,096	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	856	.....	
	Total ...	21,643	80,842	18,15,944	12,193	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	2,70,613	2,96,534	71,08,604	61,668	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	1,51,321	4,13,982	84,16,562	28,879	

* This amount of over-collection (0-7-0) is to be refunded as the account is closed.

APPENDIX No. II—*concld.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	4,213	17,579	*17,228 (5-4-0 over collections)	.....
2	Bijapur	48,585	1,29,346	1,28,227	67
3	Dharwar	8,209	13,673	12,823	.....
4	Kolaba	19,298	250	169	.....
5	Kanara	1,926	6,508	3,245	.....
6	Ratnagiri	.....	176	176	.....
	Total ...	63,031	1,67,532	1,61,868	67
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	8,54,471	5,71,730	6,22,869	2,716
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	9,73,037	6,40,442	7,48,776	10,378

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	430	2,583	4,569	.....	
2	Bijapur	1,828	24,743	49,636	193	
3	Dharwar	.....	4,209	9,059	1	
4	Kolaba	2	.....	180	.....	
5	Kanara	.....	2,966	5,189	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	2,260	34,501	68,633	194	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	1,01,780	1,68,168	8,00,621	5,625	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	68,420	2,71,340	8,54,344	550	

* The difference of Rs. 5-4-0 is due to the adjustment of over-collections to be made.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	De Land not available for Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ..	2,471,222	6,618	390,506		122,507
2	Kaira ...	1,033,470	849	56,934		94,041
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,028,967	27,851	68,474		36,505
					Forest ...	205,870
						360,923
4	Broach ...	939,221	84,244	114,859		56,693
5	Surat ...	1,058,417	98,875	55,989		62,967
					Forest ...	45,223
						164,883
6	Thana ...	2,191,367	47,495	157,965		81,847
					Forest ...	916,546
						998,393
	Total ...	8,722,664	265,932	844,727		454,560
					Forest ...	1,167,629
						1,622,199
	CENTRAL DIVISION.					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,276	11,563	331,481		127,398
					Forest ...	528,142
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,704	10,549	263,203		103,334
					Forest ...	413,064
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,719	15,165	656,101	Others ...	91,577
					Forest ...	979,940
4	Nasik ...	3,771,626	16,090	260,996	Others ...	134,551
					Forest ...	815,472
5	Poona ...	3,422,645	861	277,483	Others ...	137,738
					Forest ..	423,137
6	Satara ...	3,135,195	9,760	231,133	Others ...	89,198
					Forest ...	446,657
7	Sholapur ...	2,924,079	3,427	162,168		105,360
	Total ...	23,885,244	67,415	2,182,565		789,156
					Forest ...	3,707,634
						4,496,790

No. III.

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay for 1932-33.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,861	79,838	900,366	456,891	106,210	406,425
445	14,981	60,961	383,108	81,789	340,362
430	42,497	164,737	105,147	196,066	181,390
180	18,648	41,232	407,187	29,402	186,776
791	17,675	2,612	631,598	37,589	105,098
4,029	8,124	301	853,242	8,499	113,319
7,736	181,763	1,170,209	2,837,173	459,555	1,333,370
561	37,568	36	2,555,368	16,014	634,145
2,083	52,688	975	1,771,246	37,283	254,279
784	169,235	6	1,051,130	374,737	142,044
1,688	61,156	242	1,988,330	91,102	401,999
33,014	14,535	354	1,890,747	17,481	627,295
1,355	18,204	1,946	1,420,277	6,852	909,813
1,708	20,906	244	2,088,123	61,009	379,912
41,193	374,292	3,803	12,765,221	604,478	3,349,487

APPENDIX

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
1	Belgaum ...	2,866,176	32,187	88,676	Others ... 104,482 Forest ... 449,970
2	Bijapur ...	3,653,110	17,549	121,369	Others ... 79,258 Forest ... 170,923
3	Dharwar ...	2,947,299	13,073	69,997	Others ... 165,245 Forest ... 237,697
4	Kanara ...	2,526,976	456	49,472	Others ... 22,908 Forest ... 2,065,163
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,674	17,234	194,174	Others ... 35,926 Forest ... 329,111
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564	7,968	704,575	Others ... 18,638 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....
	Total ...	15,949,693	88,467	1,228,326	Others ... 426,457 Forest ... 3,265,302 3,691,759
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.				
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.	91,022	13,522	6,949	Forest ... 16,939 2,369
1	South Salsette ...	7,100	1,452	456	Forest ... 392 1,250
2	Ambernath ...	98,132	14,974	7,405	Forest ... 17,331 3,619
	Total ...				20,950
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	48,655,733	436,788	4,263,023	9,831,698
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32 ...	48,594,684	437,172	4,250,507	9,846,805

No. III—*contd.*

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,730	27,858	163	1,156,815	9,392	994,905
760	21,669	.....	2,165,535	21,358	1,054,689
1,446	30,400	830	1,605,948	17,346	805,317
532	47,176	1,961	332,216	5,430	2,659
2,696	3,313	913	724,863	101	77,343
308	1,436	5,184	1,590,544	4,208	218,947
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
7,472	130,855	9,051	7,578,934	57,835	3,156,994
2,514	706	117	19,124	18	28,764
8	64	.....	3,468	17	3
2,522	770	117	22,592	35	28,767
58,923	687,680	1,183,180	23,203,920	1,121,903	7,868,618
57,942	671,758	989,053	23,397,249	1,122,034	7,892,164

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,499	51,519 0 0	1,273 0 0	58	7,481 0 0	1,209 0 0
Kaira	1,360	31,619 0 0	1,168 0 0	113	2,966 0 0	669 0 0
Panch Mahals	1,779	15,313 0 0	1,318 0 0	6	70 0 0	18 0 0
Broach	298	5,134 0 0	284 0 0	33	1,792 0 0	367 0 0
Surat	130	6,210 0 0	115 0 0	33	1,206 0 0	227 0 0
Thana	4,724	2,02,476 0 0	5,219 0 0	580	14,569 0 0	3,173 0 0
Total ...	9,790	3,12,271 0 0	9,377 0 0	823	28,084 0 0	5,663 0 0
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	3,018	77,459 0 0	2,807 0 0	57	2,188 0 0	382 0 0
East Khandesh	1,751	53,392 0 0	1,648 0 0	266	3,494 0 0	631 0 0
West Khandesh	56	4,327 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Nasik	1,434	29,535 0 0	1,261 0 0	154	2,668 0 0	447 0 0
Poona	2,985	65,184 0 0	2,851 0 0	24	962 0 0	114 0 0
Satara	601	14,198 0 0	531 0 0	8	395 0 0	61 0 0
Sholapur	51	1,979 0 0	43 0 0	8	135 0 0	27 0 0
Total ...	9,896	2,46,074 0 0	9,141 0 0	517	9,842 0 0	1,663 0 0

No. IV.

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1933.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
32	2,284	1,022	62	5,358 0 0	2,415 0 0	2,816	...	...	...
64	3,077	1,272	760	30,431 0 0	2,125 0 0	10,985	1,426	8,041	30,606
3	25	3	8	50 0 0	49 0 0	58	...	...	...
23	557	146	37	15,373 0 0	168 0 0	848	...	...	...
...	.....	...	15	1,573 0 0	165 0 0	871	152	664	3,302
60	1,797	398	17	2,279 0 0	137 0 0	559	105	459	3,548
182	7,741	2,841	899	40,773 0 0	5,059 0 0	16,137	1,683	9,164	37,453
310	11,209	5,798		.....	.....	...	...	...	...
31	1,474	617	22	877 0 0	504 0 0	690	...	...	...
25	594	207	58	715 0 0	995 0 0	700	...	...	...
69	3,582	614	3	95 0 0	40 0 0	90	...	...	...
19	422	172	10	133 0 0	78 0 0	61	7	9	80
19	385	39	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
29	987	32	1	27 0 0	56 0 0	24	...	...	...
502	18,653	7,479	94	1,847 0 0	1,673 0 0	1,565	7	9	80

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	2,415 0 0	2,816
Kaira	.....	.....	699 0 0	2,944
Panch Mahals	44 0 0	52	5 0 0	6
Broach	.....	.....	168 0 0	848
Surat	.....	.....	13 0 0	207
Thana	.....	.....	32 0 0	100
Total ...	44 0 0	52	3,332 0 0	6,921
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	.....	.....	504 0 0	690
West Khandesh	.....	.....	995 0 0	700
Nasik	...	.....	40 0 0	90
Poona	.....	.....	†71 0 0	52
Satara	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur	.....	.....	56 0 0	24
Total ...	.....	.....	1,666 0 0	1,556

No. 1V—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1933—contd.

Other immovable property, S. 155.									
Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
2	139	41	106	41	106	458	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	70	2	11	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
2	634	30	114	30	114	731	...	.....	
5	843	73	231	71	220	1,189	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*In 101 cases action under Section 153, L.R.C. was taken.—No further action as to the sale of these lands or to show these as Government waste has yet been taken.
1	474	11	385	11	385	801	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	†Steps are being taken to dispose of the forfeited holdings under Section 117, B. L. R. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1	474	11	385	11	385	801	...	.....	

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of Suburban District in the revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	794	12,413	669	32	1,014	232
Bijapur	80	1,743	76	16	328	41
Dharwar	773	19,141	697	152	1,343	247
Kanara	1,022	14,676	793	461	6,315	1,273
Kolaba	247	25,478	236	2	84	14
Ratnagiri	6	493	6	188	2,398	440
Total ...	2,922	73,944	2,477	851	11,482	2,247
Bombay Suburban District.						
Name of the Taluka—						
South Salsette	1,499	1,07,133	1,390	4	2,914	181
Ambernath	44	1,989	37	1	1,174	100
Total ..	1,543	1,09,122	1,427	5	4,088	281
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	24,151	7,41,411	22,422	2,196	53,496	9,853
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32 ...	22,177	7,14,970	19,439	4,921	1,07,809	17,928

No. IV—*contd.*

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1933—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
15	501	121	41	1,032	440	818	...	...	...
11	532	484	3	26	31	22	...	...	...
25	524	150	166	5,159	1,447	5,072	37	51	180
172	2,875	907	295	5,619	2,938	8,431	425	1,392	2,726
17	778	522	28	1,738	1,798	2,409	...	...	...
285	9,945	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	15,155	3,171	533	13,574	6,654	16,752	462	1,443	2,906
1	592	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	592	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,210	42,141	13,650	1,526	56,194	13,386	34,454	2,152	10,616	40,439
2,041	86,887	17,796	1,501	44,356	13,503	35,561	1,217	4,106	10,864

APPENDIX

Return of major and minor coercive processes in the Bombay Suburban District in the

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Belgaum	...	...	179	247	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	31	22	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	1,410	2,043	...	..	...
Kanara	532	922	1,866	4,447	2	315	14
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	532	922	3,486	6,759	2	315	14
Bombay Suburban District.							
Name of the Taluka—							
South Salsette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambernath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	576	974	8,484	15,236	8	1,632	98
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32 ...	1,414	3,368	6,943	14,159	32	21,273	283

No. IV—*concld.*

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1933—concld.

property, S. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	14	40	331	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	14	40	331	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
656	96	645	2,321	...	...	
2,116	131	336	1,636	...	...	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole better than the last one. The inundation was fairly satisfactory so far as upper Sind was concerned but not so good in lower Sind. The Bukkur gauge reached 10·8 feet on 1st June 1932. Thereafter it continued to rise steadily and attained a maximum height of 16·7 feet on the 11th August 1932. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet was first reached on the 22nd July 1932. This level of 13 feet and over continued till 2nd September, *i.e.*, for 43 days, as compared with 27 days in 1931, 50 days in 1930, 49 days in 1929 and 42 days the average of last three years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first reached on 21st July 1932. This or a higher level lasted for a period of 51 days as against 63 days in 1931, 73 days in 1930, 58 days in 1929 and 64 days the average of last three years. On account of the late rise of the river and its sudden and abrupt fall after 9th September, lower Sind was greatly affected with the result that a large part of the rice crop either failed to reach maturity or was very poor. The highest reading in the year was 16·7 feet on 11th August 1932 at Bukkur, 21·6 feet on 1st September 1932 at Kotri as compared with 13·9 feet on 30th July 1931 at Bukkur and 19·3 feet on 1st September 1931 at Kotri and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 24·1 feet ever previously recorded on these two gauges.

The Lloyd Barrage canals were opened in 1932 and began to supply water for irrigational purposes for the kharif season of the year under review. This has revolutionized nearly the whole of irrigational system of the province, the greater portion of which was formerly dependent on inundation canals and somewhat uncertain rains. Central Sind is now getting an assured and perennial water supply from the Barrage canals. These, however, did not in all cases come up to expectations though some exceeded them. The working of the project was on the whole a great success. In the Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts the kharif cultivation was extensive owing to good water supply from the Barrage canals. The rest of the districts did not fare so well. Water logging in Begari has become a serious evil. In the Dadu and Larkana districts the Northern Dadu canal, the Warah branch and the North Western canal did not work quite satisfactorily but on account of a good supply from the Rice Canal Division and sufficient rainfall, there was an increase in both kharif and rabi cultivation figures in the Dadu District. As regards the Larkana District the kharif supply was inadequate and there was consequently a shrinkage in cultivation in all its talukas except Warah and Shahdadkot where the Khirthar Head Canal worked most satisfactorily. In the rabi season on the other hand, there was good supply from the perennial canals which resulted in

a substantially increased area of cultivation, throughout that district. In the Nawabshah District drawbacks in the working of Rohri Canal were to a certain extent inevitable in view of the peculiar difficulties of the country served by it. The Jamrao Canal in the same district, however, worked successfully and the zamindars fared better on account of bumper crops of cotton and wheat raised on that canal.

Floods occurred in the year in Sukkur, Dadu, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts. In August the Sukkur Begari bund was breached and in consequence several villages in the Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas were submerged and the kharif of the flooded areas destroyed. No loss of life or cattle, however, occurred. General postponements for payment of takavi dues were sanctioned and concessions in the grant of kharif remissions in the flooded tracts were made by the application of rule 41 of the remission rules. In Dadu District the hill torrents from Baluchistan became a source of anxiety and trouble. Owing to the incomplete state of the Nara Valley drain water accumulated in Senhri and Daun lakes as a result of which it overflooded and caused damage to kharif crop in Kakar Taluka. Minor breaches occurred in the Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts but they were soon brought under control.

The rainfall, unlike that in the previous years, was adequate. It was insufficient in the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District and harmful in the Karachi District as there it flooded some of the seed beds and further delayed transplantation. Everywhere else it proved beneficial to the standing crops, helped the growth of fodder and enabled the agriculturists to undertake barani cultivation. The province was entirely free from any visitation of locusts throughout the year under report. The slump in prices continued this year as well and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars, Government sanctioned special remission ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops in the non-Barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas since there had been no substantial fall in prices since the revised settlement had been introduced. In the flooded tracts of Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, as was natural, the cultivation in the rabi season increased and the rabi crops were good.

The state of public health continued to be satisfactory in the year under review. Malaria prevailed as usual throughout the province but in a mild form. The services of the touring medical officers tended to mitigate suffering to a great extent. Quinine was distributed freely as usual. There was some pneumonia in the Thar Parkar District which was responsible for 881 deaths as against 777 during the previous year. There were outbreaks of cholera in some parts of the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts but in a less virulent type. Timely measures were, however, taken for preventing the spread of the disease. Small-pox appeared in all the districts of Sind and was severe in Sukkur, Larkana and Karachi districts, the number of casualties being 304, 162 and 126, respectively.

The condition of the cattle was good except in the Dadu District where on account of inadequate rainfall in the beginning of the year there was not sufficient fodder. The situation, however, improved later with some timely rains. Fodder was generally sufficient. It is gratifying to note that the total mortality from contagious diseases as compared with that of the preceding year diminished from 29,347 to 12,480. The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of cases of deaths from rinderpest, the number of outbreaks of which disease among bovine cattle and other animals declined from 1,205 and 33 to 490 and 9, respectively. The number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia decreased from 868 in the previous year to 288 in the year under report. The services of veterinary surgeons were secured as usual. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 133 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 11,339 against 14,737 in 212 outbreaks in the previous year. The number of inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia was 436. The district local boards in Sind have issued instructions to their establishment to co-operate with the subordinate revenue establishment in reporting outbreaks of cattle disease as desired by Government in paragraph 13 of their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6567/24, dated the 13th October 1932. It is hoped that this step, together with that by which seridars will be more responsible for reporting outbreaks, will help to mitigate the long standing complaint of the Veterinary Department about delay in reporting outbreaks.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(*Column* 3 *of Appendix I.*)

The provincial total under the above head shows a net increase of Rs. 82·62 lacs over the previous year's figures. This increase was shared by all the districts except Karachi and was due to introduction of the revised rates of assessment and disposal of unoccupied lands on permanent and khas mokal tenure in the Barrage area. The decrease in Karachi is due to revised calculations of the revenue on fallow and unoccupied lands.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(*Column* 5 *of Appendix I.*)

Under this head there is a net increase of Rs. 32 lacs in the figures of the year under report as compared with the preceding year. Thar Parkar, Larkana and Dadu districts all contribute to this increase which is due to revised rates of assessment.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(*Columns* 8 *to* 11 *of Appendix I.*)

There is a net increase of Rs. 46·71 lacs under this head over the figures of the previous year. This is contributed to by all the districts. Taking the districts individually Thar Parkar shows the largest increase, *viz.*,

Rs. 13·94 lacs, due to increased cultivation owing to an adequate water supply from the Barrage canals and a more rapid disposal of Government lands. Next come Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur, Dadu, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts showing an increase of Rs. 10·47 lacs, 6·91 lacs, 5·80 lacs, 4·44 lacs, 3·77 lacs and ·82 lac, respectively, due to the same causes as in the Thar Parkar District. Karachi was responsible for an increase of Rs. ·56 lac owing to increased cultivation in occupied land.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(*Column* 12 *of Appendix I.*)

There is a net increase of Rs. 1·60 lac over the past year's figures. It was shared by all the districts except Sukkur where the decrease being small (·001 lac) calls for no remarks. The greatest enhancement in any one district is that of 0·46 lac in the Hyderabad District which was attributable to more receipts from remokal fines. This and increased income from malkano on building sites and arable lands accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·32 lac, 0·28 lac, 0·21 lac, 0·16 lac and 0·11 lac in the Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Karachi districts, respectively.

6. REMISSIONS.

(*Column* 24 *of Appendix I.*)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year excluding special remissions which were granted on account of continued abnormal fall in prices and which amounted to Rs. 7·94 lacs, was Rs. 18·70 lacs as against Rs. 9·24 lacs in the preceding year. The increase of 9·46 lacs is shared by all the districts. It is noticeable under all the headings of remission excepting fallow and nakashto assessment, the remission on account of which fell from Rs. ·25 lac during the previous yar to Rs. ·06 lac in the year under report. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of deficiency of water supply, floods, adverse winds, locusts or other insects and other causes rose from Rs. 6·90, ·29, ·16, ·86 and ·32 lacs in the preceding year to Rs. 10·96, 1·59, ·28, 1·34 and 3·49 lacs, respectively, during the year under report, due to the early fall of the river and to unfavourable winds which were detrimental to the growth of crops.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(*Column* 25 *of Appendix I.*)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 8·80 lacs as against Rs. 4·79 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 2·48 lacs relate to the year under report and 6·32 lacs to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column* 23 minus *Columns* 24 *and* 25 *of Appendix I.*)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 139·28 lacs as against Rs. 106·91 lacs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column* 26 *of Appendix I.*)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 134·28 lacs or 96·41 per cent. of the net demand as against 92·41 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District	Per cent.
Karachi	97·10
Hyderabad	84·01
Thar Parkar	98·23
Nawabshah	97·71
Dadu	97·47
Larkana	97·95
Sukkur	98·88
Upper Sind Frontier	99·44

It will appear from above that the collections in all the districts except Hyderabad were satisfactory. The percentage in the Hyderabad District has fallen from 88·66 to 84·01. The reasons for the low collections in this district are the same as those reported in the previous year's report, *viz.*, a succession of bad seasons on account of one or the other calamity and low prices.

10. BALANCES.

(*Columns* 25 *and* 28 *of Appendix I.*)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13·81 lacs as against Rs. 12·90 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 0·24 lac has since been recovered and written off leaving a net balance of Rs. 13·57 lacs, of which Rs. 8·68 lacs relate to former years and Rs. 4·89 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	(Rs. in lacs).	(Rs. in lacs).	(Rs. in lacs).
(*a*) Under suspension	2·32	5·94	8·26
(*b*) Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind	0·21	0·36	0·57
(*c*) Under legal process	2·36	2·36	4·72
(*d*) Under correspondence for remission ..	....	0·02	0·02
Total ..	4·89	8·68	13·57

The figures under (*a*) show a net increase of Rs. 3·85 lacs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show a decrease from Rs. 0·64 lac to Rs. 0·57 lac. The unauthorized arrears under (*c*) amounted to Rs. 4·72 lacs compared with 7·72 lacs shown last year.

11. TAKAVI.

(*Appendix II*).

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·79 lac as against Rs. 0·96 lac in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·22 lac were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·57 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·17 lac was shared by Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sukkur districts only. The increase in the remaining districts except Karachi is small and calls for no remarks. In the Karachi District the zamindars would have been unable to undertake cultivation without special financial help from Government. Loans for seed were granted as a special case.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 63·00 lacs (column 4) as against Rs. 66·01 lacs in the preceding year, Rs. 55·31 were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 4·55 lacs or 8·23 per cent. were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 50·76 lacs, which is accounted for as under :—

	(Rs. in lacs).
Unauthorised arrears	38·54
Authorised arrears	11·14
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	1·08
Total ..	50·76

The unauthorised arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 38·54 lacs as against Rs. 40·79 lacs in the previous year. The decrease is shared by Thar Parkar, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The increase in the remaining districts is appreciable in the Larkana and Sukkur districts only and is due to the continued economic depression which still maintains. Recoveries in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts are being effected in accordance with the schemes formulated by the two Collectors. It remains to be seen how far these schemes will enable the khatedars to pay up the arrears.

Suspensions increased from Rs. 9·93 lacs to 11·14 lacs, the increase being shared by the Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts only. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and the Court of Wards in Sind decreased from Rs. 1·19 lac to Rs. 1·08 lac in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement " A ".

The inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiyarkars was satisfactory except in the Nawabshah, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The inspection of improvement works by the Sub-divisional Officers was inadequate in the Thar Parkar District. The attention of these officers has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection work.

In all, two cases came to notice in which takavi loans were misapplied and were, therefore, recovered. In one case, work was not completed within the prescribed time.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix III.)

There was an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code in all the districts of the province excepting Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. The districts responsible for the greatest increase are Sukkur and Dadu. The increase is mainly due to the fact that the khatedars could not make payments on the due dates of instalments on account of slump in prices of food grains. The amount of notice fee recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,02,793 as against Rs. 88,594 in the previous year. No action under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code was taken except in the Karachi District and the number of persons proceeded against was 88. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 122 only. There was an increase from 204 to 360 in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code. Forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were resorted to in 117 cases as against 324 in the preceding year.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in one case pertaining to the Karachi District as against two cases in the previouus year. Action under section 157 was taken in ten cases as against three in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV.)

There is a net increase of 11,232 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase is spread over all districts except Larkana and Sukkur. The greatest increase, viz., 6,762 and 5,631 acres, being recorded in Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts due to bigoti measurement, formation of alluvial lands and transfer of land from Garhi Yasin to Garhi Khairo Taluka. Karachi, Dadu, Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts showed an increase respectively of 1,653, 1,073, 944 and 158 acres owing to increase in land cultivated from kacho avulsion of a new kacho, survey and bigoti measurements. Decrease in the Sukkur and Larkana districts was, however, due to survey and bigoti measurements and the territorial change referred to above.

All districts without exception show a decrease in column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) the aggregate decrease being 1,79,102 acres. The decrease is most marked in the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Dadu districts (viz., 68,778, 33,227 and 28,701, respectively) and is partly due to new grants, survey measurement and partly due to the fact that, on account of Barrage, lands hitherto shown under the head " Unassessed cultivable land " have been transferred to the head " Cultivable assessed land " and other heads. The decrease in the remaining districts is due to survey and bigoti measurements, more cultivation on khas mokal tenures and as kabuli blocks in kacho.

Under the head " Uncultivatable land " (column 5) there is a net decrease of 1,20,131 acres which is shared by all the districts except Hyderabad, where the increase of 448 acres is due to survey measurement. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease, viz., 46,083 acres, occurs in the Nawabshah District and is attributable to Barrage rectangulation, erosion by the river, more eksali cultivation and to unassessed land being brought into occupation and assessed. Next comes the Thar Parkar District which shows a decrease of 32,185 acres as a result of survey measurement, enhanced khan mokal and unauthorized cultivations in this class of land. The districts of Karachi, Dadu, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana showed respectively a decrease of 11,373, 10,267, 9,260, 5,861 and 5,550 acres which is due to increase in khas mokal cultivation, survey measurement and formation of new kabuli land.

The sub-joined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi	883	1	884	15
Hyderabad	26,495	2,716	29,211	264
Thar Parkar	32,918	350	33,268	3,319
Nawabshah	33,658	1,246	34,904	..
Dadu	6,038	692	6,730	..
Larkana	8,193	4,935	13,128	..
Sukkur	17,472	..	17,472	81
Upper Sind Frontier	2,706	270	2,976	..
Total for 1932-33	1,28,363	10,210	1,38,573	3,679
Total for 1931-32	46,079	2,593	48,672	784

The increase between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the previous year amounts to 89,901 acres and is due to the fact that on account of sales of Barrage lands more land was taken up during the year.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8924, dated 2nd November 1899, is given in the following statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by Auction.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi	221	663	2,319	..	....
Hyderabad ..	..	29,211	22,55,625	..	....
Thar Parkar ..	20	29,253	12,70,914	3,995	3,11,470
Nawabshah ..	3,308	9,421	1,41,349	22,175	16,92,804
Dadu	..	6,688	9,51,578	42	6,879
Larkana	1,875	11,251	7,65,134	2	1,169
Sukkur	49	17,389	6,54,756	34	145
Upper Sind Fontier ..	109	2,867	12,236	..	....
Total ..	5,582	1,06,743	60,53,911	26,248	20,12,467

The area of 5,582 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as under :—

	Acres.
Land granted to military pensioners—	
In the Nawabshah District	1,436
In the Larkana District	1,875
Land granted to junior talpurs in the Nawabshah District	386
Land granted in lieu of water courses in the Nawabshah District	1,486
Forfeited land re-granted on payment of land revenue—	
In the Karachi District	135
In the Upper Sind Frontier	109
Land granted as compensation in the Karachi District .	86
Land granted for rendering assistance in a dacoity case in the Sukkur District	49
Land granted in order to rectify a mistake of granting land which had already been granted to another person in the Thar Parkar District	10
Less area erroneously entered in the records sin 1887 adjusted in 1932-33—	
In the Thar Parkar District	10
	5,582

The aggregate realisation from malkano and proceeds of auction amount to Rs. 80,66,378 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 60–10–0 as against Rs. 31–12–0 during the last year. The increase is due to the fact that a large area was disposed of by the Barrage authorities on higher prices.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year under report the province of Sind continued to suffer from the effects of the general depression which still holds the world in its grip. The progressive decline in purchasing power reduced the demands for goods to the minimum and exchange restrictions and tariff barriers tended to curtail the volume of international trade.

2. *Maritime trade.*—Both the foreign and coasting trade of the province showed a further decline—the aggregate value of both amounting to Rs. 44·80 crores as against Rs. 49·14 crores in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 4·34 crores or 9 per cent. Foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or 30·02 crores and coasting trade 33 per cent. or 14·78 crores.

Under foreign trade there was a decrease both in exports as well as imports. The total value of the exports fell from 12·91 to 12·14 crores, *i.e.*, by 6 per cent., and that of imports from 18·19 crores to 17·87 crores, *i.e.*, by 2 per cent.

The decrease in the export trade was mainly confined to wool and wheat. The shipments of wool fell from 10,417 tons valued at Rs. 1·79 crores to 8,951 tons valued at Rs. 0·75 crore. The fall was due to the tendency of purchasers in the United Kingdom and America to maintain their stocks at a minimum. The shipments of wheat practically ceased. They fell from 18,664 tons valued at Rs. 0·12 crore to 645 tons valued at Rs. 0·01 crore. Owing to the Indian wheat crop being small and only sufficient for local requirements, the price of wheat in India remained well above export parity, with the result that there was a total absence of demand for it from Europe. The small quantity shown above was exported mainly to Arabia and Ceylon. A redeeming feature, however, was the expansion in the shipments of rapeseed the value of which rose from Rs. 0·71 crore to Rs. 1·49 crore by 110 per cent.

The decline in the import trade was confined mainly to Government stores due to fewer arrivals of railway locomotive engines and tenders from the United Kingdom and Germany and Aeroplanes and parts from the United Kingdom. Shipments of sugar further fell from 112,219 tons valued at Rs. 1·23 crores to 89,105 tons valued at Rs. 0·93 crore. The drop of 21 per cent. in imports of sugar is attributable to the increased production thereof in India, which is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty and the decreasing purchasing power of the consuming public.

There was, however, a brisk business in cotton piece-goods and woollen manufacture which largely contributed to the recovery in trade.

An event of great importance was the empire trade agreement at Ottawa. The effect of the mutual preference enjoyed by certain empire goods from January 1933, as the result of this agreement, will no doubt begin to be felt during the course of the current year.

The coasting trade suffered a serious set back owing to fewer arrivals of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay and to fewer shipments of cotton to Bombay, Calcutta and Burma. It fell from Rs. 18·04 crores to Rs. 14·78 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 3·26 crores. The new salt industry of Karachi, however, showed further progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 30,905 tons to 33,505 tons.

Local trade suffered equally with foreign trade on account of the economic depression.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are chiefly the Sind work merchants of Hyderabad, pearl merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpuri merchants. The Sind work merchants of Hyderabad have concerns outside India all round the world dealing in Chinese silks, Japanese cloth, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture. Dealing as they do mainly in luxury goods their trade has suffered, though the cheapness of the Japanese goods appeals to an indigent public. Some of the firms have closed down and others are merely carrying on. With the return of normal conditions, however, the revival of their trade on profitable lines may be anticipated, and the proprietors of the more famous houses like Pohumal Bros. do not appear to be unduly pessimistic.

The activities of the Tatta pearl merchants lead them far afield to Karachi, Bombay and Bahrein. The present tendency is for them to abandon their city of origin, Tatta, and settle permanently in Karachi and Bombay.

The trade of Shikarpuri merchants with Persia and Bokhara has almost ceased on account of the obstructive policy of the government of the former country and the unsettled conditions now prevailing in Central Asia.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bholari stations and Fuller's earth excavated from the hills near Thano Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan are exported in large quantities by rail to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories remained the same although one at Mirpurkhas and two at Dhoro Naro in the Thar Parkar District remained closed during the year. There are, however, indications of an expansion of the cotton ginning and pressing industry especially in the new cotton areas of the Lloyd Barrage areas. The Collector of Thar Parkar has several applications for factory sites under consideration. The output of the working factories in the Thar Parkar District was greater than in the preceding year as a result of extensive cultivation. The number of rice husking and flour grinding factories

rose from 130 to 144 in the Larkana District and from 11 to 19 in the Thar Parkar District. Some Karachi and Hyderabad capitalists have formed a project for a Sind sugar industry. They have already launched a prospectus. It is too early as yet to prognosticate the success or failure of their enterprise. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District are working without profit owing to the general depression in trade. The brass and copper industries at Khairpur Dahirki are also dwindling.

The small indigenous cloth industry continued as usual. The two cloth industries at Rohri and the cloth factory at Shikarpur are doing well. Two new hosiery factories have been started—one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas of Gharibabad Quarters at Sukkur continues to manufacture sulphuric acid by the Champer process. The weaving school started at Hala in the Hyderabad District continues to be popular.

Woollen carpets continue to be made at Nawabshah and at Bubak of the Dadu District, in Guni taluka of the Hyderabad District and in Nara Valley sub-division of the Thar Parkar District. They are generally disposed of locally. The business is not run on an organised system but is carried on as a handicraft.

The dyeing lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen ware "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as usual.

6. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries in Sind are confined to—

(*i*) Sea.
(*ii*) River.
(*iii*) Canals.
(*iv*) Dhoros and Dhandhs.

(*i*) Sea-fish are caught and cured at Shampir and Ibrahim Hyderi near Karachi and exported to various parts of the world. Sea-fishing is also being developed round the mouths of the Indus near Sokhi in Shahbunder Taluka of the Karachi District. Besides the above places, the chief fishing grounds of the Karachi fishermen are off the coast of Lasbella State and along the coast of the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi District. Less fishing than usual was done in the former locality owing to a dispute with the Lasbella State to exact a due of one-tenth of the fish caught. The fish-bone crushing factory at Malir did reasonably well but it is now to be removed as its situation has proved dangerous to the public health.

(*ii*) Fishery in the river Indus is disposed of in auction by the district local boards concerned, in the canals by the Public Works Department and in lakes and natural water courses by the Revenue Department to local fishermen on payment of a reasonable rent.

In the Sukkur District, the right of fishing within a portion of the river Indus near Sukkur and above the Barrage is enjoyed as a monopoly by the Sukkur and Rohri pabas (fishermen) since time immemorial on payment of Rs. 20 and Rs. 38-2-0, respectively, per year. Since the

opening of the Barrage, however, the quantity of palla-fish in that district decreased very considerably because that fish migrate annually up-stream and on their reaching the Barrage gates are held up with the result that there is a great collection of palla-fish in the waters immediately below the Barrage. The aforesaid pabas have, therefore, suffered and the district local board have gained. The former have represented their case and the matter is under the consideration of the Collector.

In the Dadu District too, fishery revenues have suffered owing to the Barrage operations which have curtailed the supply of water from the river to the Talti and Chana lakes. Further owing to the Manchur Drainage scheme which prevents the usual quantities of water from accumulating in the Manchur basin, the revenue derived from the disposal of fishery in that lake has also dwindled. The local mirbahars who depend for their livelihood on this business have accordingly suffered ; but in several cases have received grants of land from the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme.

15. PRICES.

There was a slight improvement in the prices of all staple agricultural commodities except cotton and rice. The low prices are due to the world wide trade depression. The rise in the price of wheat is attributable to its export to the Punjab where the wheat crop is said to have been damaged by certain crop diseases. As in previous years, Government again afforded relief to the khatedars in the shape of general remissions of land revenue ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. though it was restricted to the non-Barrage areas only. There was a fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee and karbi showed a decrease on account of abundant pasture due to rainfall.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

There was a further drop in the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour almost all over Sind. The low prices, the trade depression and the completion of the gigantic Barrage works and Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways are the main causes for the fall in the wages of labour. In Karachi labour was as usual supplemented by immigrants from Kutch, Sind and other places, especially the United Provinces but the number decreased during the year for want of employment.

There was no labour strike or other form of unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindars and hari were normal.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.

The condition of impartibility is being applied to all survey numbers since the issue of orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III, dated the 6th October 1931, within Barrage and Non-Barrage areas.

The statement below gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district :—

District.	Barrage area.		Non-Barrage area.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Sukkur	16,641	22	268	30
Karachi	....		68	1
Nawabshah	40,880	29	....	
Thar Parkar	1,11,881	3	....	
Larkana	12,856	23	....	
Hyderabad	26,486	33	....	
Dadu	6,621	8	....	
Upper Sind Frontier	1,814	5	....	

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the province of Sind for the years 1927–28 *to* 1931–32.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927–28 ..	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,38,194	12,70,846	41,44,875	3,87,415	2,179	37,55,281	59,857
1928–29 ..	7,840	67,327	2,98,270	37,56,280	41,29,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,15,335
1929–30 ..	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,609	507	60,33,512	33,507
1930–31 ..	....	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927
1931–32 ..	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	....	62,17,797	1,04,051

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
				Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
	Unalienated	Inam				Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	737	6	47,90,726	5,53,520	1,01,474	31,79,802	620
Hyderabad ...	860	69*	81,23,334	21,34,773	4,86,743	35,30,951	1,572
Thar Parkar ...	967	2	93,58,552	31,46,734	1,54,851	29,88,130	200
Nawabshah ...	756	12	78,40,165	28,90,613	1,68,249	23,10,504	8,594
Dadu ...	431	13	46,72,813	10,38,226	2,37,642	20,95,603	144
Larkana ...	441	13	48,48,422	7,95,351	6,94,528	8,44,919	999
Sukkur ...	693†	28	55,63,286	10,91,322	4,50,946	21,76,461	2,530
Upper Sind Frontier ...	360	4	32,93,607	9,09,609	94,343	5,96,631	251
Total for 1932-1933 ...	5,245	147	4,84,90,905	1,25,60,178	23,88,776	1,77,23,001	14,910
Total for 1931-1932 ...	5,246	146	4,02,28,905	1,13,87,008	23,56,536	1,53,41,254	11,273

* Increase of 1 deh in the number of alienated villages in the Hyderabad District is due to the fact that the Jagir area in the Guni Taluka has been assigned a separate Deh.

† Decrease of 1 deh in the number of unalienated villages in the Sukkur District is due to territorial changes.

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1933

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigoti					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
8,12,128	4,050	69,472	69,660	58,481	...	4,050	.....	10,09,741
							Remissions ...	3,48,520
							Collections ...	6,24,925
							Suspensions ...	25,655
							Unauthorized...	10,641
18,45,090	1,10,370	12,046	1,789	1,13,509	...	1,10,094	.....	19,72,701
							Remissions ...	5,04,774
							Collections ...	13,40,990
							Suspensions ...	5,652
							Unauthorized...	1,21,285
30,27,347	11,530	10,121	19,639	1,35,435	...	10,382	.....	31,93,690
							Remissions ...	3,58,680
							Collections ...	27,34,430
							Suspensions ...	77,144
							Unauthorized...	23,436
23,94,310	11,294	6,911	49,690	73,496	...	11,241	.....	25,24,460
							Remissions ...	2,58,678
							Collections ...	21,41,370
							Suspensions ...	89,086
							Unauthorized...	35,326
12,31,354	7,612	3,256	58,976	26,597	...	7,585	.....	13,20,210
							Remissions ...	1,88,962
							Collections ...	11,15,767
							Suspensions ...	7,851
							Unauthorized...	7,630
24,51,314	6,625	10,992	43,694	48,882	...	6,122	.....	25,55,385
							Remissions ...	1,87,277
							Collections ...	22,93,848
							Suspensions ...	35,297
							Unauthorized...	38,963
17,31,295	28,546	29,336	52,790	54,124	...	28,411	.....	18,67,740
							Remissions ...	2,98,398
							Collections ...	15,52,102
							Suspensions ...	3,812
							Unauthorized...	13,428
16,19,043	5,199	2,125	65,496	52,180	...	6,624	.....	17,38,329
							Remissions ...	5,08,410
							Collections ...	12,20,091
							Suspensions ...	3,698
							Unauthorized...	6,130
1,51,11,881	1,86,226	1,44,319	3,61,644	5,62,695	...	1,84,509	.....	1,61,82,256
							Remissions ...	26,53,699
							Collections ...	1,30,23,523
							Suspensions ...	2,48,195
							Unauthorized...	2,56,839
1,05,67,773	1,66,674	1,37,525	2,61,462	4,02,571	...	1,65,113	.....	1,13,70,292
							Remissions ...	19,47,493
							Collections ...	89,91,224
							Suspensions ...	2,20,552
							Unauthorized...	2,11,023

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32	Other years	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	75,853	67,476	54,027	17,795	13,823	9,873
	2,780	1,354	1,579	.....	.....	1,231
	4,966	7,443	15,208	1,642	.....	1
	66,401	56,629	35,735	14,618	12,556	7,913
	1,706	2,050	1,505	1,535	1,267	728
Hyderabad ...	4,465	24,057	77,560	19,958	68,118	84,117
	.....	.....	115	.....	35	260
	4,276	11,053	50,026	4,261	19,242	19,774
	80	3,793	6,973	1,107	1,227	1,594
	109	9,211	20,446	14,590	47,614	62,489
Thar Parkar ...	6,723	8,425	38,554	2,56,853	1,38,119	11,241
	66	.....	79	5	14	.....
	.....	.....	6,812	.....	82,514	.....
	6,657	8,425	31,663	2,55,150	30,970	11,181
	.....	.....	.....	1,698	24,621	60
Nawabshah ...	8,304	19,079	12,885	5,246	23,364	31,816
	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....
	1,415	1,570	8,151	4,461	18,438	18,223
	5,772	11,067	2,703	745	2,069	9,924
	1,117	6,442	1,866	40	2,857	3,669
Dadu ...	1,807	288	623	18,675	4,607	6,129
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
	691	188	249	1,053	1,887	3,617
	1,116	100	374	627	262	57
	.....	.....	.....	16,995	2,458	2,087
Larkana ...	3,703	8,402	23,477	.....	1,672	1,703
	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	.....
	1,340	6,432	8,528	.....	767	763
	2,363	1,853	7,207	.....	.....	.....
	.....	117	7,510	.....	905	940
Sukkur ...	3,471	3,241	8,784	2,341	11,649	28,749
	.....	.....	546	.....	35	1,373
	569	1,241	7,512	2,341	9,034	20,964
	2,902	2,000	726	.....	595	2,599
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985	3,813
Upper Sind Frontier ...	14,517	8,785	4,642	.....	18,242	37,395
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278
	2,275	4,109	4,454	.....	14,146	32,967
	12,242	4,676	188	.....	3,901	3,296
	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	854
Total for 1932-33 ...	1,18,843	1,39,753	2,20,552	3,20,868	2,79,594	2,11,023
	2,846	354	2,716	5	84	3,510
	15,532	32,036	1,00,940	13,758	1,46,028	96,309
	97,533	88,543	85,569	2,72,247	51,580	36,564
	2,932	17,820	31,327	34,858	81,902	74,640
Total for 1931-32 ...	31,989	1,53,038	5,61,363	38,797	3,66,859	6,08,318
	38	198	5,989	.....	1,600	5,313
	2,496	40,463	4,06,976	7,250	99,086	3,32,065
	22,088	79,784	1,07,216	7,960	8,852	32,528
	7,367	32,593	41,182	23,587	2,57,321	2,38,412

No. I—*contd.*

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-kharaoband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12,48,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,55,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	6,54,185	16,675	.....	1,642	
.....	.....	2,19,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,432	.....	
22,50,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,05,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	14,49,622	26,957	.....	6,391	
.....	.....	20,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,75,744	.....	
36,53,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,58,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	28,23,756	18,630	.....	2,692	
.....	.....	4,21,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,815	.....	
26,25,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2,58,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	21,93,628	24,742	.....	3,571	
.....	.....	1,21,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,317	.....	
13,52,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,89,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	11,23,452	16,274	.....	39,695	
.....	.....	10,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,170	.....	
25,94,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,87,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	23,11,678	7,392	.....	5,974	
.....	.....	46,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,435	.....	
19,25,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,00,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	15,93,763	17,985	.....	2,129	
.....	.....	12,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,226	.....	Difference of Rs. 168 in the total of columns 17 to 22 of this return and of columns 25 and 28 of the previous year's return is due to the amount having been refunded in the Karachi District on account of certain sales having been subsequently cancelled.
18,21,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,08,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12,78,042	12,620	.....	2,766	
.....	.....	28,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,179	.....	
1,74,72,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	26,64,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,34,28,126*	1,41,275	.....	64,860†	
.....	.....	8,80,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,00,318	.....	
1,31,30,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	19,60,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	98,79,560	1,77,981	.....	56,334	
.....	.....	4,78,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,11,485	.....	

* Collections before 1st April 1933 ...	Rs. 32,05,114	† Collections before 1st April 1933 ...	Rs. 54,124
Collections after 1st April 1933 ...	1,02,23,012	Collections after 1st April 1933 ...	10,736
Total ...	1,34,28,126	Total ...	64,860

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1932	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections			
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi ...	Principal.	2,99,963	25,319	3,25,282	3,01,701	1,272	...	...	1,272
	Interest ...	82,691	34,348	1,17,039	1,15,701	2,015	...	...	2,015
Hyderabad...	Principal.	12,43,716	2,610	12,46,326	11,32,884	48,515	...	...	48,515
	Interest...	1,36,485 (2)	10,413	1,46,898	1,25,163	17,873	...	...	17,873
Thar Parkar.	Principal.	28,05,331	15,035	28,20,366	23,72,984	1,17,341 (a)	...	150	1,17,491
	Interest ...	5,57,983 (2-A)	2,29,970	7,87,953	6,95,109	46,641 (b)	...	21	46,662
Nawabshah ...	Principal.	5,49,718	12,845	5,62,563	5,10,277	98,663	...	...	98,663
	Interest ...	39,755 (3)	912	40,667	33,069	25,208	...	...	25,208
Dadu ...	Principal.	2,18,136	1,986	2,20,122	2,11,047	37,407	...	...	37,407
	Interest...	32,082	5,177	37,259	35,568	8,724 (c)	...	...	8,724
Larkana ...	Principal.	1,69,176	6,450	1,75,626	1,61,837	25,569	...	...	25,569
	Interest...	19,503 (4)	3,133	22,636	21,293	6,071	...	...	6,071
Sukkur ...	Principal.	5,34,789	11,199	5,45,988	4,36,914	62,026	...	...	62,026
	Interest...	52,547	29,623	82,170	64,562	34,889	...	...	34,889
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal.	4,00,314	3,800	4,04,114	4,03,014	61,487	...	...	61,487
	Interest ...	19,619	25,119	44,738	44,630	37,869	...	...	37,869
Total ...	Principal.	62,21,143	79,244	63,00,387	55,30,608	4,55,290	...	150	4,55,430
	Interest...	9,40,665	3,38,695	12,79,360	11,35,095	1,79,290	...	21	1,79,311
Grand total for 1932-1933 ...	.....	71,61,808	4,17,939	75,79,747	66,65,703	6,34,570	...	171	6,34,741
Grand total for 1931-1932 ...	.....	72,47,487	3,98,454	76,45,941	64,27,092	4,87,483	...	...	4,87,483

(1) Includes Rs. 5 which were reported less by the Collector last year.
(2) Do. Rs. 300 do. do. do.
(2-A) Do. Re. 1 do. do. do.
(3) Do. Rs. 2,900 do. do. do.
(4) Do. Rs. 140 do. do. do.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1933.

Balance on 30th September 1933.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,21,010	...	3,21,010	2,24,593	67,836	5,000	
1,15,024	...	1,15,024	1,11,642	.....	2,044	
11,97,811	...	11,97,811	9,34,185	1,21,882	28,302	
1,29,025	...	1,29,025	99,634	2,254	5,402	
27,02,875	...	27,02,875	16,40,009	5,60,661	54,798	(a) Includes Rs. 25 on account of excess recovery.
7,41,291	...	7,41,291	6,07,666	24,108	17,393	(b) Includes Rs. 720 on account of excess recovery.
4,63,900	...	4,63,900	3,78,721	27,754	5,139	
15,459	...	15,459	7,224	186	451	
1,82,715	...	1,82,715	1,70,092	1,722	1,826	
28,535	...	28,535	26,466	25	353	
1,50,057	...	1,50,057	1,16,209	16,939	3,420	(c) Includes Rs. 300 on account of collection of future years.
16,565	...	16,565	14,764	.....	458	
4,83,962	...	4,83,962	2,94,149	74,625	6,114	
47,281	...	47,281	26,064	2,236	1,373	
3,42,627	...	3,42,627	95,892	2,42,269	3,366	
6,869	...	6,869	4,984	1,777	.....	
58,44,957	...	58,44,957	38,53,850	11,13,688	1,07,965	
11,00,049	...	11,00,049	8,98,444	30,586	27,474	
69,45,006	...	69,45,006	47,52,294	11,44,274	1,35,439	
71,58,461	...	71,58,461	47,92,398	10,05,969	1,41,450	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	8,862	4,85,837	8,239	88	13,264	122
Hyderabad	16,984	13,46,317	15,808	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	16,907	11,37,637	14,155	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	15,488	8,64,438	14,864	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	11,888	3,55,382	9,680	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	20,043	6,67,932	17,388	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	19,487	4,58,457	16,008	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	6,459	5,98,800	6,651	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1932-1933 ...	1,16,118	59,14,780	1,02,793	88	13,264	122
Total for 1931-1932 ...	1,01,298	37,42,061	88,594	71	1,705	124

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1933.

Distraint of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
							Sold.
Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale-proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
114	37,080	2,417	94	10,776	1,663	4,989	92
67	27,287	7,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	10,130	1,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	8,261	1,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	3,441	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	10,382	3,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	942	213	15	1,695	186	1,938	79
12	6,843	2,772	8	3,436	773	2,078	54
360	1,04,366	19,803	117	15,907	2,632	8,300	148
204	41,487	9,394	324	20,982	5,722	13,995	124

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, L. R. Code—*contd.*				Remaining as Government waste.		
	Sold—*contd.*		Restored on New Tenure.				
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of cases.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi ...	82	995	...	...	1,641	4,907	1
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sukkur ...	658	2,579	15	212	99	363	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	148	1,822	...	...	718	1,930	.....
Total for 1932-1933 ...	888	5,396	15	212	2,458	7,200	1
Total for 1931-1932 ...	791	4,239	67	260	5,531	12,344	2

No. III—*contd.*

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.								
			Sold.					
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Bought in by Government.	Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3,413	46	174	46	174	2,320	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
3,413	46	174	46	174	2,320	...	10	
2,292	50	2,292	50	2,292	2,392	...	3	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable.	Not available for cultivation.				
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi ...	5,432,865	1,015,586	3,344,856	150,715	83,695	32,337	2,889
2	Hyderabad ...	2,835,257	441,732	382,250	73,448	51,504	...	450
3	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,381	1,364,834	4,380,856	16,824	75,341	...	103
4	Nawabshah ...	2,497,471	40,849	521,515	94,472	48,651	80,314	428
5	Dadu ...	4,125,224	578,544	2,260,779	43,617	29,577	36,763	156
6	Larkana ...	1,587,040	91,929	334,424	43,936	33,454	22,005	848
7	Sukkur ...	3,611,840	530,682	1,378,346	274,610	40,928	81,091	675
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,352,919	145,998	185,067	23,549	24,242	93,779	181
	Total for 1932-1933.	30,169,997	4,210,154	12,788,093	721,171	387,392	346,289	5,730
	Total for 1931-1932.	30,168,765	4,389,256	12,908,224	745,390	378,854	336,525	5,773

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1933.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
		Government.						
		Ordinary.		Restricted.		Bigoti.	Alienated.	
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
158,543	403	232,616	136,303	107,823	77,624	27,823	61,652	
530,537	2,128	416,246	450,018	84,926	122,532	698	278,788	
342,014	1,410	941,639	796,971	303,934	382,253	48,562	67,640	
459,186	3,019	368,575	447,258	151,858	184,712	20,487	76,197	
160,569	88	452,595	351,955	38,041	11,641	34,910	125,989	
141,930	286	443,922	196,979	17,411	20,567	17,926	221,423	
176,602	9,022	422,043	276,161	50,008	59,155	20,597	291,920	
66,083	83	421,542	261,756	31,803	44,144	22,401	32,291	
2,035,414	16,439	3,699,178	2,917,401	790,804	902,628	193,404	1,155,900	
1,964,197	16,431	3,123,331	3,317,579	667,825	990,219	156,655	1,158,506	

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of Bombay Presidency including Sind for 1932–33.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1934.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 19th December 1933.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 19th December 1933 and 11th January 1934.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R. 1, dated the 3rd January 1934.

Memoranda from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 159, dated the 10th January 1934 and No. Rev. 976, dated the 24th February 1934.

Letters from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 16th January 1934 and 3rd February 1934.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1932–33 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—Though the rains in the season 1932–33 came rather late the monsoon was on the whole a good one and season in the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency proper proved fairly satisfactory. The season in the Southern Division also was fairly satisfactory, though excessive October rains spoilt to some extent a kharif harvest that had promised well in the Dharwar District, where also untimely rains in March and April did damage to the rabi crop.

In Sind the season was fair, and markedly better than in the previous year. The river was somewhat late in rising, while the sudden fall after September 9th, adversely affected the rice crop in lower Sind. The season was a particularly noteworthy one by reason of the opening of the Barrage canals, which, though expectations were not altogether fulfilled in certain areas, on the whole worked well. The Larkana District was an area in which the canals at the start did not convey the flow expected. Kharif supply was inadequate and there was a consequent shrinkage of cultivation. But this failure was to some extent offset by a good supply for rabi, and an increase in rabi cultivation throughout the District.

Rainfall in Sind was adequate, and the province was not attacked by locust pests. There were floods, and villages were submerged (without loss of human life or loss of cattle) in Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, owing to breaches of the Sukkur Begari Bund. Kharif crops were lost but, as was natural, facilities for rabi cultivation, and the rabi crops, were good.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was everywhere sufficient except in a few small areas where a hot-weather shortage occurs yearly.

	Rs.
Government granted in Sind	23,000
in Northern Division	18,000
in Central Division	24,650
and	
in Southern Division	24,350

for making grants-in-aid to district local boards for the improvement of village water supply.

Supply of fodder was everywhere sufficient in the Presidency proper, and the same was the case in Sind generally, save that in the Dadu District there was a shortage at the beginning of the year, owing to deficient rainfall. But in this District also timely rainfall later improved the situation.

In the Northern Division of the Presidency diseases of cattle rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicæmia made their appearance in all districts—but the veterinary assistants did much with their timely help and advice to keep mortality down. In all some 9,000 cattle were inoculated.

These diseases of cattle made their appearance fairly widely in the Central Division also, but preventive measures were promptly taken and agricultural operations were not seriously interfered with. In this division 82,000 cattle were attacked by disease, and there were 17,500 deaths.

Disease of cattle in the Southern Division was not serious except for a heavy toll of 859 deaths in the Ratnagiri District.

In Sind total deaths from contagious diseases of cattle were 12,480 as compared with a mortality of 29,347 in the previous year. As the Local

Boards have issued instructions to their establishment to co-operate with the subordinate revenue establishment in reporting out-breaks of cattle disease it is to be hoped that through timely steps being taken when out-breaks occur the future may see a still more marked improvement.

Public health was good in the Northern Division of the Presidency during the year under report. But in the Central Division, Ahmednagar and Sholapur suffered severely from cholera, as did East Khandesh to a lesser extent: while in Sholapur plague also took considerable toll. In Satara plague assumed serious proportions, 4,000 deaths occurring. Measures to check the spread of the disease were taken by special medical officers.

In the Southern Division too plague, cholera and small-pox accounted for 13,500 deaths in all—plague being particularly severe in the districts above Ghats while small-pox principally affected the Konkan.

In Sind the state of public health was on the whole satisfactory. Cholera of a less virulent type occurred in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar but the spread was checked before serious proportions were assumed. Small-pox appeared to some extent in all districts while in Thar Parkar there were 880 deaths from pneumonia.

Prices of agricultural produce though not going below those of the previous year showed little or no improvement the only improvement of any note being that in the price of wheat in Sind due to its export to the Punjab where the crop had suffered damage by certain crop diseases. The year under report being the third of the slump, Government again found it necessary to give relief to the agriculturists on account of these low prices. They decided that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied in any district of the Northern Division, the Bombay Suburban District and the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts of the Southern Division. All suspended arrears which were due for collection were ordered to be resuspended. In addition Government granted in certain rice growing talukas a special suspension of 2 to 4 annas in the rupee. As regards villages in the Central Division Government ordered that arrears up to one extra instalment (half a year's land revenue) only should be recovered even though the annewaris might justify more. As regards Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara, Government modified the annewari rules with the result that remissions and suspensions were granted on a more liberal scale than usual.

In Sind, Government drew a distinction between the Barrage and non-Barrage areas in view of the fact that the former had an assured supply of water and had been subjected to revision settlements based on the slump prices prevailing in 1932. A comparison of those prices with the prices ruling later in the year showed that the variation had been generally slightly favourable to the zamindars. Government therefore decided that any general rebate on assessment was not necessary in the Barrage area. In the non-Barrage area they sanctioned remissions in kharif ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. and in rabi from 12½ to 25 per cent. The total loss of revenue involved in the grant of remissions in Sind

amounted to Rs. 7·94 lakhs while the resuspensions and suspensions under the ordinary rules and under the special orders in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 44·49 lakhs. Apart from the question of loss of Government revenue on account of low prices it is satisfactory to note there was little recalcitrancy by ryots in respect of the payment of their dues, the better conditions of the previous year, due to an improved political atmosphere continuing. Percentage of collections on net revenue demands was good throughout the Presidency.

In the sphere of Industry and Commerce this Presidency continued to feel the effect of the world wide economic depression. But it is satisfactory to report that the very important textile industry of Ahmedabad continued to flourish in spite of the depression, six new mills being opened during the year, bringing the total number up to 99. In Sholapur some of the local mills were able to do good business in finer quality goods this improvement being due principally to the lessening of public antipathy to such articles.

In Sind both foreign and coasting trade showed a further decline the aggregate value of both amounting to Rs. 44·80 crores as against 49·14 crores in the preceding year. The decrease in export trade was mainly confined to wool and wheat ; wool shipments falling from 10,417 tons to 8,951 tons. Shipments of wheat ceased practically altogether. The price in India remained well above export parity with the result that there was a total absence of demand for Indian wheat from Europe. One noteworthy feature of trade at Karachi was the drop of sugar imports by 21 per cent. This was attributable to the increased production of sugar in India. This production is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty and on account of the decreasing purchasing power of the consuming public. This Presidency has shared in the development of the sugar manufacturing industry as the successful working and expansion of the sugar factory at Belapur and the opening of sugar factories in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts show.

The land revenue administration in spite of the subsidence of activity directed to the encouragement of non-payment of dues had perforce to be carried on under difficult circumstances on account of the low prices. That collections should have been so good without any abnormal recourse to coercive measures redounds to the credit both of revenue officers of all ranks, and to the ryots, the great majority of whom showed themselves in the year under report to be facing adverse circumstances with determination.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Under Secretary to Government.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 20 July, 2017

To

The Commissioner in Sind.

The Commissioner, N. D.,

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Commissioner, S. D.,

All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,

The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, S. C.,

The Director of Agriculture,

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,

The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,

The Director of Public Health,

The Director of Public Instruction,

The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,

The Accountant General,

The Home Department,

The General Department,

The Educational Department,

The Public Works Department,

The Finance Department,

The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

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